THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 182,000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907. VOL. LXXII: NO. 10.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD PIPE

Material Not So Essential as the Shape and Proportion.

Pipes are smoked by millions, always have been, always will be, yet not one smoker in a thousand knows the elements of a good pipe. Engineers have been known to talk by the hour over the draft of their fireboxes and never once in a lifetime think of the draft in their pipes, which they smoke hourly.

Sage attention is paid to the pipe material, all of which has little if anything to do with the qualities of a pipe, and generally nothing whatever is thought of shape and proportion the two things to make a pipe good or bad. A two-cent postage stamp spent with intelligence will buy as good a pipe as there is in the world; everything added to that price is for ornament, vanity and especially for ignorance.

The corncob holds a high place among pipe smokers and deserves this place—usually—for the best of scientific reasons. When a pipe is built on right principles the bowl is as narrow and deep as is convenient to fill; the hole in the stem meets the bowl at the very bottom and in the center, thus insuring a perfect and even draft, hence a complete and even burning of the tobacco. The cake prevents the fire from burning the bowl, thus prevents making its bore larger or uneven, which would in proportion spoil the draft. The sides of the bowl are thick to keep in the heat, thus making the burning at the same temperature at the edges of the tobacco as at the center. In this way a clean, sweet smoke is assured.—Technical World Magazine.

THE DANGER IN KISSING

Tuberculosis May Be Communicated in This Way—To Be Avoided.

The committee on the prevention of tuberculosis issues the following statement in furtherance of its campaign of education:

"It is a well known fact that some persons, and especially the members of some families, are particularly liable to tuberculosis. So marked and so frequent is the development of the disease in certain families that the affection has long been considered hereditary. We now know that the disease itself is not hereditary, but there are inherited certain constitutional weaknesses which render the individual a more easy prey to the germs, once they have gained an entrance.

"Where the parents are affected with tuberculosis, the children, from the earliest moment of life, are exposed to the disease under the most favorable conditions for its transmission; for not only is the dust of the house likely to contain the bacilli, but the relation between parents and children, especially between mother and child, are of that close and intimate nature especially favorable for transmission by direct contact.

"The frequent occurrence of several cases of consumption in a family is, then, not to be explained on the supposition that the disease itself has been inherited, but that it has been produced after birth by transmission direct from some other individual.

"It follows, from what has been said, that tuberculosis is a communicable disease, and is, therefore, preventable. It is preventable, the natural question to ask is: Why is it not prevented? It is not prevented because of the indifference of the public. It is difficult to root out old ideas, and it is still more difficult to get a people to adopt precautions against an evil which, although so fatal in its ultimate results, does not strike the public mind with the startling suddenness effected by the appearance of cholera, smallpox or diphtheria. If our fashionable women, heads of families, institutions and industrial concerns, together with the poor consumptives, would all do their duty to their neighbors, the specter of tuberculosis would gradually disappear, and with it much suffering and misery.

"To sum up, then, we find the following as accepted facts:

"1. Consumption is caused only by a germ which comes from the living, affected with consumption.

"2. Consumption is preventable, because, for practical purposes, the great source of infection—the spittle—can be easily disinfected or destroyed. Remove the spittle or sputum as a source of infection, and consumption must go far toward disappearing.

"3. Consumption is not hereditary, nor is it easily contracted if reasonable care be taken.

"4. The careless consumptive patient is a focus of infection and a danger to all persons who come much in proximity to him or visit the places he frequents.

"Anything tending to lower the tone of the general health may act as a predisposing cause—insufficient nourishment, overwork, loss of sleep, worry, close and dusty air. Avoid these. Give sleeping rooms a prolonged airing and cunning in the day, and as much night ventilation as is practicable. The dwelling place should be dry naturally or made so artificially. If it is thought that there is a family predisposition to consumption, an outdoor occupation should be chosen. Live in the open air and sunshine as much as possible.

"Every new case of tuberculosis comes from some earlier case. The germs of this disease retain their vitality and their infectivity a long time under favorable conditions. Therefore, do not bring into your house clothing formerly used by consumptives, unless it has been thoroughly disinfected; do not allow your wives and daughters to risk infecting their home with dresses that have wiped up the sidewalks. Do not move into an infected house or rooms until the thoroughness of the disinfection is unquestionable; do not put to your lips or mouth pipes, wind instruments, money, or anything else that has been used or handled by consumptives. Kissing, particularly lip to lip, is unsafe if one person is tuberculous."

Just a Little.

"None of you members had a railroad pass this season, I understand," he said to a state senator just after the adjournment of the legislature, according to the Baltimore American.

"No, sir. Not a single one was issued," was the reply.

"Some of the members must have stated to pay cash fares?"

"Well, perhaps."

"Do you think it made any difference in their feelings toward the railroads? How was it in your own case, for instance?"

"Well, there was just a little feeling—just a little."

"But, of course, you didn't betray it?"

"Oh, no. When I rose up and stated that railroads of this countrw injured 115 people and killed 87 to every in any country of Europe, and that the presidents of four roads had more power in Washington than the whole presidential cabinet put together, I was careful not to show any personal animus. No, I can't say there was much feeling—only just a little—just a shade."

Rabbit Hunter's Hard Luck.

The Burlington agent at Tina went rabbit hunting recently. He took only 25 shells with him, and after shooting 24 times he had not killed a single bunny. He knew it would not do to go to town without some game, so he gave a negro boy a nickel for a live rabbit. He then tied a string to the rabbit's leg and tied the other end of the string to a cornstalk. Stepping back about fifteen feet, he took deliberate aim and fired the last shell he had, but instead of hitting the rabbit he cut the string and the rabbit hopped away, winking at him as he went.—Kansas City Star.

News and "Ad" Combined.

Near Ten Mile in Macon county, C. B. Sharp was riding along, when a dog slipped at his horse's heels. The horse shied and the saddle turned, causing him to get a sharp bump on the ground. Luckily, he was only shaken up. Such things make a man wish for a double-barreled shotgun. (See our offer of a shotgun elsewhere in this issue.)—Bucklin (Mo.) Herald.

MICHIGAN'S LOST LAND

Curious Boundary Dispute Between Wisconsin and the Wolverine State.

The project to appoint a joint commission of the states of Michigan and Wisconsin to examine into and correct what is declared to be an engineer's error in marking the boundaries of the two states 66 years ago is up again. Peter White is interested in the matter and if the legislature vests him with authority he will go to the legislature of Wisconsin, now in session at Madison, and try and secure their consent for a commission.

George H. Cannon, a retired surveyor, now in his eighty-first year, living on a farm near the village of Washington, in Macomb county, who spent the ten years from 1850 to 1860 on government surveys in the upper peninsula, has given the subject a good deal of consideration, and he is convinced that because of the the error in the original government boundary survey there are now in Wisconsin about 600 square miles, including some prosperous towns and villages, that rightfully belonging to Michigan. He wrote an exhaustive paper to show that the surveyor took a wrong terminal in running the boundary between the two states and the mistake has never been corrected. This paper is printed in volume 30 of the State Pioneer society's records, from which the following facts are gleaned:

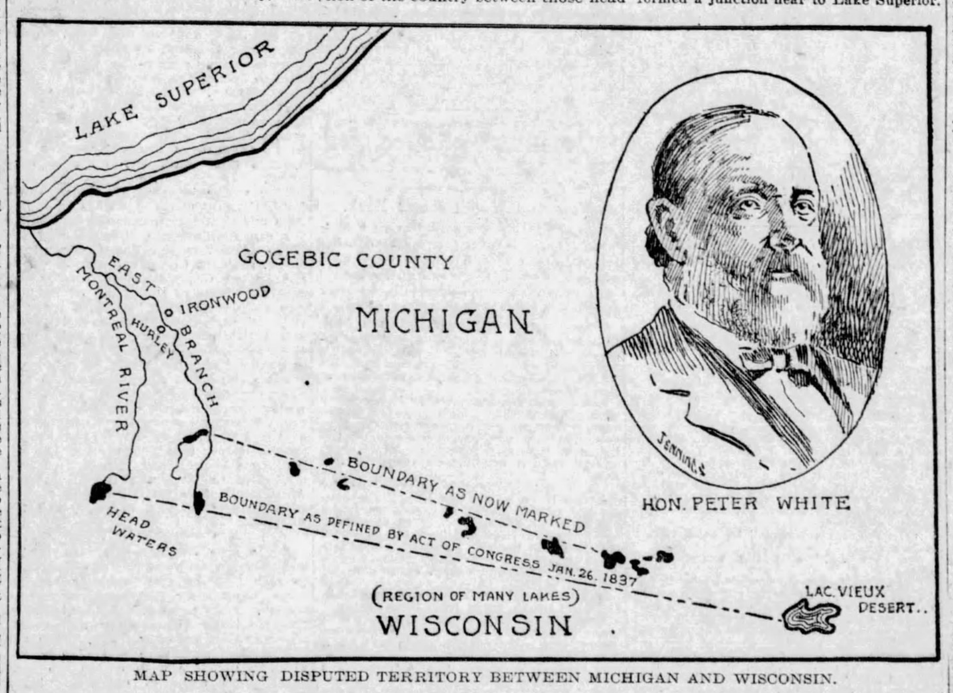
Congress in 1838 authorized the boundary survey. Michigan had been admitted as a state; Wisconsin was still a territory. In 1840 Capt. Cram, of the topographical engineers, was assigned by the war department to the work. Little was known of the region, so his instructions were necessarily somewhat vague. In general terms they were to mark as the boundary the channel of the Montreal river from its mouth at Lake Superior to the head waters, thence in a direct line through the wilderness to Lac Vieux desert (Lake of the Desert). Capt. Cram came into the region by way of the Menominee and Brule rivers to Lake Brule, where he commenced his operations.

Capt. Cram worked on the survey two seasons. From a synopsis of his report to the department it appears that his conclusion was that there was not to be found in nature any conditions of a natural boundary between the head waters of the Montreal and Menominee rivers, and, therefore, it became necessary to make a delineation of the country between those head waters and along the intended route of the boundary.

Accordingly, the survey was commenced from the Lake of the Desert and continued westward. When within a distance of some 20 miles he came to a river two rods in width, which he thought might be the Montreal, and, carrying the survey to its mouth, found that the Ontonagon had been reached and that the Montreal must be many miles to the westward. Continuing the survey westward for 30 miles or more, a good sized stream was intersected which Mr. Cannon says was the east branch of the Montreal river, but which he deemed to be the real Montreal river, the object of his quest.

Making some examinations of the region in the vicinity he selected the confluence of two streams for the terminal point of the boundary survey at a place on the east branch, where a small stream which he named the Balsam river came in from the east, while the main river to its source, six miles further south, was called Pine river, and the lake from which it issues Pine lake. From this point the distance in a direct line to Lake Superior, at its mouth, is 18 miles or more, and by the meanders of the river upwards of 34 miles. In fine, Captain Cram marked the boundary mistakenly along the east branch, so called, of the Montreal river, instead of the main river.

Mr. Cannon says: "Some twenty years later the linear surveys were extended over the region when it became apparent for the first time that the point selected by Captain Cram was on the east branch of the Montreal and not on the headwaters of that river, Captain Cram evidently never saw the Montreal river, or, at least, only that portion from where the east branch formed a junction near to Lake Superior.



MAP SHOWING DISPUTED TERRITORY BETWEEN MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN.

It is now known that the headwaters of the Montreal river is a lake of more than 2,000 acres, and that the east branch had its source in a much smaller lake. In 1846 Wisconsin came into the Union, its boundary designated as follows: From Lake of the Desert, thence in a direct line to the headwaters of the Montreal river as marked on the survey made by Captain Cram."

The accompanying map shows the boundary line as marked by Captain Cram and what is claimed as the correct boundary. The portion between the two rivers is much more valuable. Representative James S. Monroe, who represents the city of Ironwood district, on the boundary line, says that what is marked on the map as the "Montreal river" is now known as the "east branch," and the "east branch" as marked is called the "Montreal river."

Inasmuch as Wisconsin has held the disputed territory for 66 years there are doubts as to whether she will now consent even to a discussion of the proposition to rearrange the boundary.

CORKY INVITED TO ROME

Spending American Money He Lived Elegantly in Naples.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian "patriot," is as angry now at the Italian authorities as he was with the American people, and, it is confidently expected, he will express his wrath in his accustomed style. Gorky's admirers have invited him to Rome, assuring him that he will be free from the unpleasant attentions with which the government harassed him in Naples, where, for instance, they prohibited the production of his dramas.

The truth is that when Gorky went to live in a private house near Naples the revolutionary leaders made his home a meeting place to hatch their plots.

They recovered from the surprise which his luxury had excited and came to the sensible conclusion that he is a true communist, getting his share of the world's wealth. When he arrived at Naples the ultra-Socialists expected to greet one of their own self-devoted type. Meeting him at the railroad they were amazed to find a luxurious brougham awaiting Madame and Gorky. Two footmen bowed low as Madame and Gorky stepped into the vehicles, leaving their luggage to the care of the servants who accompanied them.

Humble followers of Gorky gathered before the restaurant window of his hotel in Naples and groaned when they saw him partaking of good dishes and fair wines, instead of "corn and oil," of which devoted revolutionists partake.

The proprietor of the hotel at which Gorky put up in Naples was immensely proud of his presence there. This little story is credited to the patriot himself.

"Two young women, with their servants, went to the hotel and, strangers in Naples, naturally asked the proprietor about his establishment.

"'Mesdames,' he exclaimed, with a wave of his hand, 'here I entertain Prince So-and-So, Countess This-and-That and—Maxim Gorky.'

"The woman fled. They were maids of nonor at the Russian court."

Gorky intends to revisit Paris, where he will make a long study of French literature and politics. He denies that he is writing "Impressions of America." He insists his next study will be one of Russian life, richly paid for in advance by an American magazine.

Teach Your Little Girls—

That happiness is a matter of spirit, not "things."

That it is possible only when every member of the household is considered.

That to be in her own place, wherever that may be, a beautiful home maker is the loveliest ambition any woman can have.

That it is better to be a beautiful home maker than a fine housekeeper, says Home Chat.

That the one indispensable quality in a home is happiness; every home, no matter how beautiful, which misses that is a failure, but no home.

Wise Robins.

C. D. Robins, of Rose, and Miss Nora Wyse, of Owl Creek, have been united in the holy bonds of wedlock. A girl named Wyse, who lived at Owl Creek, ought to know what she is doing, and this ornithological union should prove more than ordinarily interesting. Here is hoping that their nest will soon be full of the little harbingers of spring!—Kansas City Journal.

THE SPHINX.

How Old Is the Sphinx?—No One Knows.

The great Sphinx of Ghizeh bears no inscription by which we can tell its date. In 1816, Caviglia, who in modern times was the first to clear away the sand, found between its paws a stele of the reign of Thothmes IV., and, therefore, it was believed that the Sphinx was carved by that monarch. But in 1858 the excavations of Mariette uncovered a stele bearing the name of Cheops, on which is a reference to the Sphinx. The inscription is evidently of a late period, but is supposed to be an exact copy of an ancient carving, and the translation runs that the Sphinx earlier than the Pyramids, and consequently to prove it the most ancient piece of work in the world. Still there remained four lines carved on the base which could not be read, but M. Daressy has now deciphered them, and it appears that the inscription is in two parts. In the earlier lines there is no mention of the Sphinx, but the lines which date from the Persian occupation mention the repair of the Sphinx. There is, therefore, nothing by which we can tell the date of the monument, and the only evidence we have is the headdress of the Colossus. Its hood is ornamented behind with three bands, a large one between two smaller bands. Now this is a fashion which only existed toward the end of the twelfth dynasty in the reigns of Usurtesen III. and Amenemhet III. As this family showed much zeal for the god Harmaklin, whose portrait the Sphinx is, it is probable that the monument is the work of Amenemhet III.—London Globe.

Weather Towers in Vienna.

In several of the beautiful parks of the city of Vienna very interesting weather towers or booths (Wetterhauschen), in the shape of a pagoda, can be seen. In the Maria Josefa park, just opened, is one which is distinguished from most others by the number of meteorological instruments, and by very full data and indications of general interest. It was made by Henry Kappeller, from a design by Ignaz Fuchs. On the front is an ingeniously constructed universal clock, designed and patented by Professor Lauda, of Leitmeritz, and made in Vienna. The clock shows the time in all the large cities of the world, and the northeast side is an immense atmospherical thermometer, showing the temperature of the moment, while another beside it gives the extremes of the 24 hours past. On the northwest side is a new instrument, namely, an electrical barometer, which gives warning of impending electrical storms. Below it is a meteorological telegraph instrument, and from these two weather prophets reliable conclusions can be reached. On the southeastern side is a self-registering barometer, by which the variations in atmospheric pressure for an entire week are recorded on a strip of paper. On the southwestern side are two self-registering thermometers, protected from the sun. One shows the variations in the temperature of the atmosphere, the other changes in a stratum of earth beneath the booth some eight feet deep. The remaining space is filled with interesting meteorological data. The booth receives much attention from visitors. The idea of combining the useful with the ornamental is a good one, and might be followed by advantage in our public parks. —Scientific American.

His Ideal.

Young Chip—"If I were only rich—"

Old Block—"What would you do?"

Young Chip—"Get richer."—Illustrated Bits.

OLD INDIAN WRITINGS

Discovery of Parchments Containing Historic and Tribal Facts.

A local newspaper man at Otonga, Ok., made a very lucky find the other day by accidentally learning about an old Indian history. The details are written out on old parchment paper and proved to be an accurate history of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. It gives an account of their religious rites and beliefs along with the traditions of the tribes. It deals freely with the tribal government for over 100 years and is very extensive in covering the relations with the United States government.

Many important fights with troops and a description of the burying grounds where some officers were interred are among the things. It was originally written in Indian language and has been transiated by George Bent, an old-time Indian scout and plainsman.

The affairs of several other Indian tribes who have been affiliated with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are dealt with in the history.

Among other things dealt with is the history of the sacred arrows that were stolen by the Pawnee Indians and secured only recently by the Cheyennes by exchanging several hundred ponies.

The translation will be put in shape and published in some newspaper or magazine.—Kansas City Journal.

GOLD LOSS FROM ABRASION

Shipped in Form of Coin the Depreciation Is Sometimes Serious.

"When the banks ship gold across the Atlantic," said a banker, "they prefer to ship it in bars rather than in coin. It loses less that way."

"It loses less?"

"Yes, sir. If $1,000,000 in gold coin is shipped across the sea it is only $999,800 on its arrival. It loses from twelve to fifteen ounces, about $200, through abrasion, through knocking about with the motion of the waves. The sea makes gold lose weight, the same as it does human beings.

"Gold bars lose less. In fine weather they will lose only about $100 to each million. In the ugliest weather they don't lose more than $150, whereas in like conditions gold coins have been known to lose $300. As gold shipments of $10,000,000 often occur, to make these shipments in gold bars instead of gold coin is a saving of $1,000 or more. It is odd to think when you cross in one of those gold-laden ships that every wave that hits the boat clips of 10 to 15 cents from its golden cargo."

An Anecdote of Tree.

A few years ago, while Beerbohm Tree was on a visit to Dublin, he was about to enter a cab at the station when he was approached by a seedy individual who asked for a "tip." To get rid of the stranger the actor handed him a shilling. "Ah, Mr. Tree," said he man with a disappointed air, "I thought you would make it four." "Why four?" asked Tree, puzzled. "Well, sir, when Sir Henry Irving was here he gave me two shillings, sir, and since you're twice as good an actor as him—in your own estimation," he added sharply, as Mr. Tree ordered his cabby to drive away.

PATHETIC PLEA WAS NOT LOST

Prisoner at the Bar Enabled to Spend Christmas With Aged Father.

Governor Folk once told of a lawyer in Arkansas who was defending a young man of malodorous record. Ignoring the record, however, the counsel proceeded to draw a harrowing picture of the white-haired, aged father in St. Louis, awaiting anxiously the return of the prodigal son to spend the Christmas holidays with him. "Have you the hearts," declaimed the lawyer to the jury, "to deprive the poor old man of this happiness?"

The jury, however, found the prisoner guilty. Before passing sentence the judge called for the prisoner's jail record and after a careful examination of the same he blandly observed:

"I find that this prisoner has some five previous convictions against him. Nevertheless, I am happy to state that the learned counsel's eloquent appeal will not remain unanswered, for I shall commit the prisoner to the Little Rock jail, where, at the present moment, his aged parent is serving a term of ten years, so that father and son will be enabled to pass the ensuing Christmastide under one roof."

MAKING THIMBLES.

Ingenious Machinery and Superior Workmanship.

The gold from which thimbles are made is bought at a United States subtreasury in the shape of snug little ingots, brick-shaped and 2¼ inches long and 1¼ inches thick. Each one contains, of pure gold, 24 carats fine, metal of the value of $600.

Gold of this fineness would be much too soft for thimbles, and it is alloyed down to 14 carats, in which condition it is rolled into sheets of suitable thickness. In the first process of manufacture a sheet of this gold is run into a machine which cuts out of it a disk in size sufficient to form a thimble, the same machine, stamping this disk also into the form of a straight sided capsule with irregular edges.

Then the thimble blank goes into another machine, in which the die stamps it into its conical shape. Out of this machine it goes into an annealing furnace for tempering and from that an acid bath for cleaning and the removal of the fire coating.

Then the thimble is put into a lathe to be turned down to its final shape and dimensions.

With the repeated applications of the tool the operator brings the crown of the thimble into its perfect form and cuts down along the thimble's sides to bring the walls of the thimble to the requisite thickness, defines and finishes the smooth band that runs around the lower part of the thimble and brings into relief the rounded rim that encircles the thimble at its opening, at once to give it a finishing ornamental grace there and to stiffen it. The glistening little gold shavings that he cuts off in these various operations all fall into a canvas trough.

It lacks yet the familiar indentations in its surface that serve to support the needle and to hold it in place. These the thimble maker now proceeds to make. It is done with a tool called a knurle. There are end end knurle and a side knurle. An end knurle is simply a handle having set in it a tiny, thin, revolving wheel of steel upon whose periphery is a continuous encircling row of little bosses or knobs corresponding in size to the little indentations to be made. The side knurle has in place of such a wheel a little steel cylinder of a length sufficient to cover that section of the thimble that is to be indented on its sides, this cylinder having knobs all over its surface as the end knurle wheel has around its edges, and turning, like the wheel, on its axis.

The thimble in the lathe is turning at 2,500 revolutions a minute, and it seems as if the application to its surface of any sort of tool with protuberances on it must leave there only a jangled and mixed up lot of irregular marks. But now, with the end knurle, the thimble maker makes an indentation in the center of the top of the thimble and then proceeds rapidly and with perfect certainty with the side knurle to describe around that center concentric rings of indentations, with the indentations all perfectly spaced from the center of the circumference of the top.

You may see him do this, but you can't tell how he is able to do it. And then with the side knurle he makes the indentations in the side of the thimble, making them as well, as he deftly presses the tool against it, indentations that run absolutely uniform and true and that end at their lower edge in a perfectly true encircling line.—Chicago Chronicle.

BLACK SHEEP OF FAMILY

"Let's see," said the man who had been away a long time, "you had two boys, didn't you?"

"Yes," replied Pat. "They would av been three av thim, but one was born a girl."

"I remember now. Tom and Andy you named them, after Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"As I remember Tom he was a very bright little fellow. I never knew so much about Andy."

"Ah, but that Andy! He's the boy. He led the big lague twict in Statin' and now he's managing a club in Missouri and has a contract fer five years at a terrible big salary. Me and his ma can't get over being glad we never made Andy go to school but let him play ball in all the corner lots of the neighborhood. And all the neighbors have his pitchin' in their parlors. They are proud of him. He gets more salary than a member of the cabinet at Washington."

"That's fine. I am glad to hear that Andy is doing so well. But what about Tom? I always had an idea that he was going to turn out well."

"No, Tom ain't amountin to much. He was more for wastin' his time goin' to college and that. He's only the chief lit'ry adviser or something like that for one of these concerns that prints books. But thin you know they say there's a black sheep in nearly every family."—Stafford, Kan., Courier.

ANIMAL SUICIDES A MYTH

The supposed suicide of animals raises a subtle problem and to deny it is to fly in the face of popular belief. It is just as much natural history myth, however, as the hoary-headed belief in the adder swallowing its young in time of peril, the toad living in a stone nodule for thousands of years or the germinating powers of mummy wheat. The most ancient felo de se verdict of the myth mongers relates to the habit of scorpions digging their stings into their heads when unable to escape from fire.

Experiments have proved the fallacy of the scorpion's suicide. Scorpions were once confined in an extremely hot place, from which escape was impossible, and their frantic gymnastics were carefully studied with serene and philosophic complacency. As in the case of the tortured rattlesnake biting its own body, the action of the scorpion in an apparent attempt to put an end to its sufferings by stinging its head was purely muscular and can only be compared to the action of biting the dust attributed to men who die hand-to-hand struggles or to the biting of their own hand or arm by unhealtny children in a paroxysm of anger.

That animals bring about their own death by violent and abnormal actions is certain, but if all the contributory causes could be ascertained it would probably be found that they did so under the pressure of some torturing pain producing hysterical madness.

A Life Preserver.

Bystander—"You have certainly shown wonderful bravery in saving that man's life. Is he a relative of yours?"

Hero—"Relative? Oh, no! But he owes me $400."—Somerville Journal.

Back Talk.

"For two cents," said the policeman angrily, "I'd run you in."

"Good thing you said 'two,'" replied the bold, bad college youth, "because one copper couldn't do it."—Philadelphia Press.

LES MISERABLES

By VICTOR HUGO

(Copyright, 1907, by Irving King)

"Les Miserables" is Victor Hugo's greatest and best known work. It is a book in ten volumes in the original French and is a novel with a purpose; or, rather, it is a great philosophical argument into which the characters of a story seem to be introduced mainly for the illustration of principles. The mention of a ruined garden, of Napoleon, of a street gamin, of almost anything great or small, is liable to start the author off on a train of thought in which he drops the bread of his narrative altogether for an excursion into chapters of fascinating, philosophical discourse. The love story—strange fact for a French novel—is only an incident and comes in late and logically. The character around which the novel grows is that of Jean Valjean; and it is the evident intention of the author to illustrate, by his life, the working of the principles of I Corinthians, xiii. The following is an attempt to tell, in a limited space, the story of "Les Miserables," developed as Hugo developed it, and to give some faint idea of his peculiar literary style.

Mgr. Myriel was bishop of D——. At the beginning of his episcopate he apportioned out the revenues of his see to charities, reserving to himself barely enough for his own simple wants and those of his aged sister and one old servant.

The episcopal palace was large, and the hospital, which adjoined it, was small and crowded. The bishop transferred the hospital to the palace and moved himself into the little house which had been the hospital. He had not only that charity which giveth all its goods to feed the poor, but that larger charity which suffereth all things, believeth all things, and never faileth in its kindness to the desolate and oppressed.

One evening, as the good bishop was sitting down to his frugal supper, there came a knock at his door, and in response to his ever-ready "Come in" there appeared a man coarsely dressed, with a knapsack on his shoulders and a stick in his hand. A rough, bold, wearied and violent expression was in his eyes. The firelight fell upon him; he was hideous; it was a sinister apparition. It was Jean Valjean, former convict of the galleys, a graduate of the bagne of Toulon.

Nineteen years before this man, then an orphaned youth trying to support by his labor as a pruner and farm hand his widowed sister and her seven children, had been arrested for stealing a loaf of bread and sent to the galleys. It was a hard winter and work was scarce. Valjean's little nephews and nieces wanted bread. That is why, in a moment of weakness, he stole the loaf. Then came his nineteen years of criminal servitude, and it turned him out a brute—a fierce brute with great physical strength and a grievance against organized society, which had dealt so hardly with him. Law and order represented to him something with which, hereafter, he was to be perpetually at war; the beatitudes meant only tricks with which to fool the simple-minded.

In defending itself, society had struck blindly and the blow had recoiled in the production of a creature like Jean Valjean. He had been liberated from the bagne four days before and was traveling about with the money given him at his discharge, and with the yellow passport allowed to ex-convicts.

They had put him out of the inn at D—— when they saw his yellow passport. In all that city he had been unable to find shelter. A kind woman directed him to the door of the good bishop. The bishop heard Jean Valjean's story and bade him be seated at the table—calling him monsieur, which gladdened the heart of the galley slave. As was customary with the bishop when he had a guest, he ordered his scanty assortment of plate to be placed on the table. These few pieces of plate and a pair of silver candlesticks were the only luxuries the bishop permitted himself.

After supper Jean Valjean was taken to a bed in an alcove off a little oratory. In the middle of the night he arose, stole the bishop's plate, and departed. The police, finding him wandering about with the plate in his possession, arrested him and brought him early the next morning before the bishop.

"You have made a mistake," said the bishop to the officer of gendarmes. "The plate is my gift to him." And then turing to Valjean: "Why did you not take the candlesticks also? I gave them to you."

Handing the massive pieces of silver to the outcast, he whispered in his ear: "Never forget that you have promised to employ this money as becomes an honest man. Jean Valjean, my brother! You no longer belong to evil, but to good. I have bought your soul of you. I withdraw it from perdition and black thoughts and give it to God."

So Valjean went out into the world again. In a country road he met little Gervais, a Savoyard boy, flipping a two-franc piece. He stole the coin from the lad and drove him away with curses.

In the gathering evening he sat down and thought of what he had done and of the words of the good bishop. Then he wrestled with his past, and the spirit of that past, even as Jacob of old wrestled with the angel and would not let it go until it blessed him.

Shortly after this there appeared in the town of M. sur M. a stranger who gave the name of M. Madeleine. As he happened to gescue some people from a fire upon the occasion of his first entrance into the place, he was taken for granted and his passport was not asked for. The chief industry of M. sur M. was the manufacture of imitation English jet and German black beads. The stranger invented a process by which the cost of production of these articles was greatly reduced, with the result that wages increased and the business was greatly extended. He himself became the principal manufacturer, and, retaining his simple habits as he grew wealthy and being unwearying in helpfulness and charity, the name of Father Madeleine, as the people called him, came to be spoken in M. sur M. with the same reverence as the name of the good bishop was spoken in D——.

After a while he became mayor; and Monsieur le Maire was loved and trusted by all the people as Father Madeleine had been. Only there was one exception. Javert, inspector of police, neither loved nor trusted M. le Maire.

"Where have I seen that man befroe?" he said to himself. Years before Javert had been for a short time one of the keepers in the bagne of Toulon. He was a man posessed of a rectilinear conscience.

The world for him was divided into two classes—those who represented the law and those who broke the law. Once having broken the law a man belonged, irretrievably, to the latter class and should always be treated as a criminal.

Such was the condition of affairs in M. sur M. when Fantine came creeping home to take up the tangled thread of her life in her native town. Paris had taken her, an honest working girl, and turned her out—what she was.

On her way home she had left her child, a girl 3 years old, whom she called Cosette, with the family of an innkeeper at the little village of Montfermeil, near Paris, paying money in advance for its board and promising to send more when she reached M. sur M. and got work.

This innkeeper with whom little Cosette had been left was named Thenardier. "The Sergeant of Waterloo," he called himself, and so named his inn, having a signboard on which was a picture of a sergeant of the imperial guard rescuing an officer upon the stricken field. That was his story—that he had rescued an officer at Waterloo and performed prodigies of valor in the doing of it.

His true story was this. At nightfall on the 18th of June, 1815, Bernard and Bertrand seized by the skirts of his coat in a field near Genappes, a haggard, thoughtful, gloomy man who, carried so far by the current of the rout, had just dismounted, passed the bridle over his arm and was now, with wandering eye, returning alone to Waterloo. It was Napoleon, the immense somnambulist of the shattered dream, still striving to advance. Further away, upon the field which had been the scene of the titantic struggle of that eventful day, the camp-followers—gouls—were plundering the slain. One of these prowlers pulled the body of an officer from under a heap of slain and rifled it. The officer was not dead; the fresh air and the rough treatment revived him and, seeing this, the ghoul pretended that he had come to rescue him.

"You have saved my life," said the officer. "What is your name?"

"Thenardier," replied the man after a little hesitation, and then, hearing the sound of an approaching patrol, he made off. The officer was Colonel, the Baron Pontmercy, and when he died, years after, he left to his son, Marius, as his only legacy, his name and an injunction to befriend Thenardier should he ever have an opportunity. It was with money taken on the field at Waterloo that Thenardier started his ale house, but it is not enough to be wicked in order to be prosperous, and Theardier was not prosperous. In short, he was a thorough faced rascal and an unsuccessful one, and his wife was a she-dragon, and had a beard.

As Cosette grew the demands of the Thenardiers upon Fantine for money increased and she, poor girl, working now in the factory of Father Madeleine, almost starved herself—and was glad to do it—in order to send money for the support of her child. This hard-earned money was applied by the Thenardiers to their own wants and to supply finery for their own children, while little Cosette, clothed in rags, became the household drudge and ate from a wooden platter with the dog and the cat, under the table.

Fantine could not write and so, in sending her remittance to the Thenardiers, had to employ the public scrivener of M. sur M. This excited gossip among the women and one busybody, learning where the letters went, made a journey to Montfermeil and came back with the news that Fantine was supporting an illegitimate child there.

The forewoman of the room in which Fantine worked, a strict person filled full of that charity that consists in giving, but not possessing that charity which comprehends and pardons, discharged the girl at once, and after many fruitless struggles Fantine, sick in body and mind, took to the streets.

Inspector Javert arrested her one night and took her to the police office. Monsieur le Maire came in, and the girl, in her hysteria thinking that he had ordered her discharge from the factory, spat in his face. Learning her story, Father Madeleine ordered Fantine discharged and taken to the hospital. Javert was horrified at this substitution of mercy for justice, and that night wrote a long letter to the Prefecture of Police at Paris. A few days later Javert appeared before Father Madeleine and said: "M. le Maire, I demand my dismissal. I thought I had discovered in you an ex-convict. Jean Valjean, who broke his ban by robbing a bishop and a little Savoyard boy, and I accused you to the Prefect of Police. He writes back that I am crazy, that the real Jean Valjean has been discovered and is about to be tried at the Assizes at Arras. I have committed a fault; I demand that Inspector Javert be discharged."

It was useless to reason with the man, and with a "Well, well, we will see," Father Madeleine sent him back to the police office.

Long into the night the Mayor sat there, the soul of Jean Valjean and the soul of Father Madeleine struggling together within him. The soul of Father Madeleine conquered.

It was a long journey to Arras, but by putting forth great exertion and a liberal use of money Father Madeleine reached the place just as the trial of the supposed convict had been concluded.

The police had woven an ingenious web of theory around the man and he was condemned to the galleys. Father Madeleine announced himself as the true Jean Valjean, gave proof of his assertions and was sent to the galleys in the innocent man's stead. Fantine died in the hospital, calling for her child, and Monsieur le Maire became No. 9430 in the bagne of Toulon. Inspector Javert felt that the world was moving on again in its appointed order—just as it should move.

A little less than four months after Jean Valjean had been taken to the galleys the following paragraph appeared in a Toulon paper: "Yesterday a convict, one of a gang working on board the ship Orion, fell into the sea and was drowned as he was returning from assisting a sailor. His body has not been found, and it is supposed to be entangled among the piles at Arsenal Point. The man was imprisoned under the number 9430 and his name was Jean Valjean."

Not long after the appearance of this paragraph a stranger visited the inn of the Thenardiers at Montfermeil and, after watching Cosette a while, said to the Sergeant of Waterloo: "I have taken a fancy to that little girl. For how much will you let me adopt her as my daughter?" The Thenardiers named an exorbitant sum, but the stranger paid it and started off with Cosette. Thenardier, repenting that he had not asked more, ran after him and demanded the child back; but the stranger showed a paper reading "Deliver Cosette to bearer" and signed "Fantine." Poor Fantine had written it on her death bed in the hospital and Father Madeleine had been about to start with it for Montfermeil when his interview with Javert diverted his course instead to the Arras assizes.

The stranger, of course, was Jean Valjean—not drowned, but escaped. He had come back to freedom with a desire for some object in life, and had resolved to find it in the care of Cosette. In the interval between his declaring himself at the Arras assizes and his formal arrest he had made a trip to Paris, drawn out his rather large fortune from the bank and secretly buried it in the forest near Montfermeil. Upon this secret hoard he drew from time to time as he needed funds, and he settled himself with Cosette in a modest tenement in an obscure quarter of Paris, doing good to all the neighborhood.

But this man, who lived like a poor pensioner and bestowed alms like a benevolent monsigneur, attracted the attention of the police. Javert, for his zeal and intelligence displayed in capturing Jean Valjean, had been transferred to Paris. Javert investigated the mysterious stranger, recognized Jean Valjean, and felt the quiver of the tiger that finds its prey again. Valjean recognized Javert and fled with Cosette.

After many adventures and narrow escapes he found refuge with a man whom he had befriended in M. sur M. in the days when he was Father Madeleine. This man, Fauchelevent by name, was gardener and grave-digger for the convent of Bernadines in the Little Picpus, and, upon the plea that he was getting old and needed help, he induced the Mother Superior to appoint Valjean, whom he called his brother, as his assistant. This request was fulfilled the more readily because Valjean placed Cosette, whom he called his granddaughter, as a pupil in the boarding school managed by the nuns in connection with their convent. So in the convent garden Jean Valjean toiled for several years, and there Cosette was educated and grew into a young lady.

Marius Portmercy had been brought up by his grandfather, M. Gillenormand, a man of the old regime, a well-to-do bourgeois royalist of the class that never changes. To him Napoleon was but an unfortunate incident and the emperor "the Usurper Bonaparte." So, when, upon the death of his father, Marius, then a young law student, assumed the title of Baron Portmercy, a title bestowed by the Corsican, M. Gillenormand drove Marius from his door, saying sarcastically: "A baron like this gentleman and a bourgeois like myself can no longer remain under the same roof."

So the young man suddenly found himself cast out from luxury into absolute poverty and looked about him for a livelihood. Through some friends he procured a position as writer of prospectuses, translator of newspaper clippings and similar work, and managed at last to earn a scanty stipend—enough to just keep soul and body together and to clothe that body respectably.

For five years Marius lived thus, his home a single room in the garret of a half ruinous house, his companions well educated young men of slender means or no means at all, who talked philosophy and plotted revolution over prodigious quanties of sour wine at the Cafe Musain. Marius took kindly to their philosophy, but kept clear of their vices.

The young man's favorite loitering place was the garden of the Luxembourg, and thus he became aware of the existence of an old man a remarkably beautiful young woman, apparently his granddaughter, who frequented the gardens. He also noticed that he was observed by the young lady.

One day the air was warm, the Luxembourg was inundated with light and shade, the sky was as pure as if the angels had just washed it, the sparrows were twittering shrilly in the foliage of the chestnut trees and Marius opened his whole soul to nature. He was passing by the bench where the young lady sat, she raised her eyes to him and their two glances met. What was there in that look?

What he had just seen was not the simple and ingenuous eye of a child, but a mysterious gulf, the mouth of which had opened and then suddenly closed again. The first glance of a soul that does not know itself is like the dawn in the heavens; it is the awakening of something radiant and unknown.

Upon Marius the effect was magical. He had reached that startling and charming hour which commences great passions. A look had effected this. When the mine is loaded, when the fire is ready, nothing is more simple and a glance is the spark. It was all over; Marius loved a woman and his destiny was entering the unknown.

After that, daily at the same hour, he walked in the Luxembourg and, without speaking, hardly looking at each other, the two lovers conversed by the mysterious telepathy of love. Then, one day, he missed the old man and his fair companion. They came no more to the pleasant garden; the old man had noticed something and withdrawn the light from Marius' world

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Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Didn't Know I Had Kidney Trouble

"I was out of health and run down generally; had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headache most of the time. I did not know that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow felt they might be, and I began taking Swamp-Root. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me, making me stronger and better in every way, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers."

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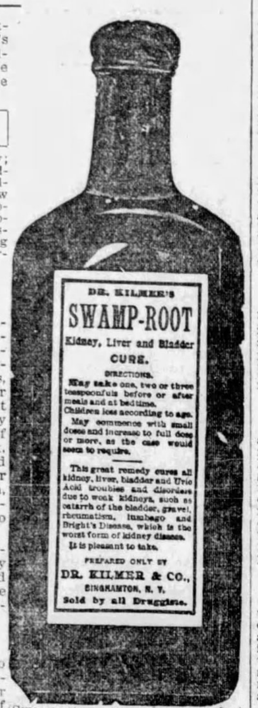

(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, make you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

To overcome these troubles take Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has yet been discovered.

How To Find Out

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brickdust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly overcoming even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle.

In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

entrance, and there he met Cosette, who, startled at first, soon learned to accept the young man as her fate, and in this charming wilderness the two lovers held many clandestine but innocent meetings.

One night Cosette informed her lover that she could see him no more; her grandfather had ordered her to prepare for a journey to England. The young man, for the first time in years sought his grandfather, that stern royalist, M. Gillenormand, and requested permission to marry. Not having yet arrived at the age of 25, he could not legally take a wife without the permission of his natural guardian.

This permission M. Gillenormand sternly refused. In despair Marius ran back to the little garden in the Rue Plumet.

Alarmed by the disturbed condition of Paris, which threatened revolution, and knowing that Javert, as well as Thenordier, who had escaped from prison, were hunting him, Jean Valjean had determined to leave France forever and seek a haven of safety in England. He had already removed from the Rue Plumet to an apartment which he kept in the Rue de l'Homme Arme when Marius returned to the garden. The trysting place was deserted. While he bewailed his fate in a frenzy of despair, there appeared among the trees a dim form, apparently that of a young laborer, and a voice said to him: "Your companions await you at the barricade in the Rue de la Chanvrerie." Then the form vanished.

The revolution which Marius and his companions of the Cafe Musain had been plotting had begun, and they were fighting at the barricades as the distracted young man approached it. It was the revolt which broke out in Paris when General Lamarque was buried, in the second year of the Citizen King—threatening for a while, but unsuccessful.

As Marius was passing through an unlighted street near the barricade he heard a voice call his name, and, bending down, saw lying on the sidewalk the daughter of the Thenardiers before mentioned, dressed as a young laborer. She had been wounded and was dying. It was she who had delivered the message to Marius in the deserted garden, and she had then run back before him to the scene of the conflict.

Marius soothed the girl's dying moments, and, in gratitude, she said to him: "Well, M. Marius, take your letter." Then she told the young man how she had been wounded. She had seen a musket aimed at Marius, had seized the muzzle, and the ball had passed through her breast.

"Promise to kiss me on the forehead when I am dead," said the girl; "I shall feel it." Marius fulfilled the poor creature's dying request and from her dead hand took a note, which read: "Well beloved: Alas! my father insists upon our going away at once. We shall be this evening at No. 7 Rue de l'Homme Arme.—Cosette."

At the barricade Marius wrote a note to Cosette saying that his grandfather had refused his consent to their marriage, bidding her farewell and declaring that he would die in the conflict then raging. This he dispatched by a gamin to the Rue de l'Homme Arme.

This note the boy delivered to Jean Valjean, who had just seen, on Cosette's blotter, a copy of the note she had sent to Marius. Without saying a word to Cosette, Valjean started for the barricade. The years in which he had worked so hard for his own regeneration seemed swept away. In his heart was hatred for the man who had come between his love and Cosette.

At the barricade he saw Marius perform prodigies of valor and his resentment began to ebb away. When the royal troops took the barricade Valjean, with the rioters with whom he had mingled, was driven into an adjoining wine shop, which the revolutionists held for some time. In that wine shop, bound and lying on a table, Valjean saw a spy who had been captured by the revolutionists. It was Javert. He had been ordered shot, and Valjean claimed the privilege of being his executioner.

Taking the man out into a deserted side street Valjean fired his pistol in the air and sternly bade his enemy be gone. When Valjean returned to the wine shop the royal troops were breaking in and Marius was lying badly wounded and insensible. Seizing the unconscious form, Valjean carried it out into the deserted side street and then, hearing the approach of soldiers and noticing a grating at his feet, he pulled up the grating and descended with his burden into that vast labyrinth which is the sewers of Paris.

On, on he journeyed, bearing the young man on his shoulders. These sewers are like great arch-covered streets and soldiers were patrolling them; for in them the under-world of Paris finds refuge.

Narrowly escaping the patrols, Valjean finally came to a grating where one of the hugs sewers opens on the Seine. In the grating was a door but it was locked. Suddenly a man came along the narrow ledge between the grating and the river, inserted a key in the lock and opened the door. It was Thenardier, and the sewers formed for him the lair which he shared with other desperate characters. He was escaping from a police officer who had followed him along the street above in a cab and had seen him go down the bank and mysteriously disappear. The police officer was Javert.

Valjean, disguised as he always was now, came to the dim light, was not recognized by Thenardier, who mistook him for some ruffian who had murdered a man and was now seeking to dispose of the body.

"Divide the swag with me and I will let you out. Then you can throw the body into the river," said Thenardier. "Otherwise—"

Valjean gave the ruffian what he had in his pocket and the door was opened for him. He struggled up the bank with his burden and found himself face to face with Javert.

"Inspector Javert," said Valjean, "you have me. But, as I gave you your life, grant me one thing; help me carry this young man home."

In Marius' pocket they found a paper with the address of his grandfather on it. Entering the waiting cab they drove there in silence and left the still unconscious young man.

"Grant me one thing more," said Valjean. "Let me go home for a moment."

They drove to the entrance of the Rue de l'Homme Arme and dismissed the carriage. Valjean entered the house, leaving Javert outside. When he came out again Javert had disappeared.

The inspector had walked to the river and leaned his arms upon the parapet. His world had crumbled around him. Valjean had not taken his life when he had an opportunity. That was wrong. He had let Valjean escape. That was wrong. He had committed an offense for which he could never forgive himself. He had no further desire to live. They found his body two days later under a wash house, down the Seine.

Gillenormand forgave his grandson and nursed him back to life. He was now ready to let him marry whom he would and sent for Valjean and Cosette. At the marriage Valjean presented Cosette with his fortune, reserving to himself barely enough on which to live frugally.

After the marriage he told Marius that he was not Cosette's grandfather, but only an escaped convict who had befriended her and taken care of a fortune belonging to her. For some time Valjean visited Cosette every day, law, was employed by the bank in which Valjean had once kept his money and heard the bank's story of the convict. It was that one Valjean had forged the name of the Mayor of M. sur M., Father Madeleine, and drawn out his money.

This then, thought Marius, is the fortune he gave Cosette. He tried to break off the connection between Cosette and her benefactor and succeeded, saving money meantime to make up the amount he had already spent of Cosette's fortune and pay the whole back to Valjean. One day Thenardier, bent on blackmail, came to see Marius and told him the true story of Valjean's life, which he had ferreted out and of which he had proofs. He was unaware that Marius even knew that the old man had been a convict. He also told of the manner in which Valjean had saved the life of Marius on the day of the riot—something which Marius did not know before.

He thought that this knowledge would still further disincline Marius to have the putative grandfather of his wife exposed and make the blackmail easier. Marius was filled with sorrow at the injustice with which he had treated the old man. Still under the delusion that Thenardier had once saved his father's life, he gave him money and sent him away.

With a draft for 40,000 francs on a New York banker Thenardier sailed for the New World and turned slave trader. Cosette and Marius flew to the deserted and desolate Valjean. They found him on his deathbed. But he died happy with those two by his side; his life had been lived, his work done. And his work, which at the beginning had promised to be a work of evil, had been a work of great good to all with whom he had been brought in contact and through them, its goodness was diffused to others. The good bishop had indeed bought Jean Valjean's black soul from him and given it white to God.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE 1907 tells all about pure-bred poultry and describes and illustrates **60** varieties. **10 beautiful natural color** plates. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs; how to cure diseases, kill lice, make money. This valuable book only 10 cts. **B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMS, PA.**

Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Would like to know how to clean the fur on small hides after they have been tanned, so that there will be no animal smell or dirt in the fur next to the hide.—H. P. D., Wakeman, O.

Will some reader please inform me what kind of fertilizer is best to use on cabbage, tomatoes, muskmelons, beans and potatoes?—W. T. S., Moundsville, Mo.

I would like to ask someone who has practical experience if ditching machines are a success; also something concerning the different kinds, and manner of ditch they will dig.—J. I. P., Boone, Ia.

Fleas and Chicken Mites.

Somebody asked for a remedy for fleas and chicken lice. My remedy is to paint all the perches, top and bottom, with coal tar; close the henhouse at night, to keep in the odor. It won't hurt the chickens, and you won't be bothered with lice or cholera. Fill all the cracks with it. There is nothing that beats it.—M., Delaware, O.

Bee Culture.

If K., Parkersburg, W. Va., will write me I will tell him what can be done at home in the way of bee culture. Northern Alabama, and along the Indian river, Florida, are the most favorable places in the south. Italian bees are the kind wanted in any climate.—S. A. Moats, Elizabeth, W. Va.

Crimson Clover.

P., Plainview, Neb.: Crimson clover, as far north as Nebraska, will not do much good and will make very poor hay. Alsike clover makes good hay, is good fertilizer, and very hardy. For a fertilizer to plow under large sweet clover is worth all others combined; nothing beats it. Plow and harrow in early in spring, 15 to 20 pounds of seed to the acre. The second year it will make from 20 to 30 tons per acre to plow under.—M., Delaware, O.

Natural Gas as a Fertilizer.

It has been discovered that the natural gas that flows in abundance from certain districts may be converted into a fertilizer of such great strength that it will almost double the crop production from soil with which it has been mixed, and that this fertilizer may be manufactured at so low a price that any farmer can afford to use it.

Practical tests of this new product have been made and scientific agriculturists declare it to be the most effective land fertilizer so far discovered.

A recent discovery of Dr. A. Frank makes all other discoveries of secondary importance. Dr. Frank found that by passing nitrogen through a tube containing red-hot calcium carbide the carbide would absorb the nitrogen, producing cyanamide, a new substance. Later he found that the same results could be produced by passing the nitrogen through an oven containing coke and lime, the ingredients of calcium carbide.

This discovery of Dr. Frank's narrowed the whole matter down to the problem of obtaining cheap nitrogen. The nitrogen of the air can be freed from the oxygen by liquefying the air and distilling off the nitrogen away from the oxygen in that state. This is an exceedingly expensive process—so expensive that it is a serious obstacle in the way of the complete success of the results of Dr. Frank's research. Still, with this serious handicap, the Societa Generale per la Cyanamide of Rome, which holds the patents covering Dr. Frank's discoveries, is able to manufacture cyanamide cheaply enough for practical use as a land fertilizer. The company now has a plant in Italy producing, as an average week's work, 20 tons of cyanamide, and has in course of construction eight plants in various parts of Europe, whose combined daily output will be 275 tons.

Just before coming to Kansas to become a member of the faculty of the state university, Professor Duncan was in Europe, where the discoveries of Dr. Frank were the all-absorbing topics of discussion among men of science. In fact, while there he was commissioned by the United States government to investigate the matter first hand.

Last fall it was discovered by the chemistry department of the University of Kansas that several wells near Dexter produced a gas that would not burn under ordinary conditions. It had to be heated before it would ignite, and then it produced little heat and an inferior light. On analyzing this gas the interesting fact was discovered that it contained 1.85 per cent. of helium, which up to that time had been considered one of the rarest substances in the world. The further remarkable discovery was made that instead of being composed largely of methane, the combustible element of natural gas, the Dexter gas contained 85 per cent. of nitrogen, and that only 12 per cent. was methane.

The value of this discovery was at once apparent to Professor Duncan. Here was the one thing required to make Dr. Frank's discovery a complete success—a practically inexhaustible supply of nitrogen, free from oxygen. By recent experiments Professor Duncan has found that the small per cent. of methane contained in the Dexter gas interferes in no way with the absorption of the nitrogen by the calcium carbide.

The manufacture of cyanamide, therefore, becomes a simple matter. The process would consist simply in passing the gas as it came from the wells over the red-hot calcium carbide. In addition it yields in an abundance of natural gas for cooking fuel. And the results of such an enterprise to the investors would be enormous wealth. The results to the world—it is idle to speculate on the probable results of such an enterprise to the whole state. The most conservative estimates seem wild. Yet the experiments of scientific agriculturists show with considerable certainty what the effect of fertilizers are on the crops.

Experiments with wheat show that with the use of cyanamide an increase in the yield of grain of from 20 to 40 per cent. can be depended upon, while in some instances the increased production of the land was over 400 per cent. over that of unfertilized land. Practically the same results were obtained in the experiments with oats, corn, potatoes and fruit. It was found best to bury the cynamide about four inches in the ground a week or ten days before the seed was planted in the fall or to apply it in the spring as a top dressing.

Careful Milking.

Every milker thinks he knows how to milk, but if the cows could express their opinions they would probably intimate that a few lessons in the gentle art were not unnecessary. It is not fair treatment to sit down to a cow and tug and haul on her until she steps around in the stall and acts as if she were badly hurt. Sometimes a cow will stop eating and wait until the ordeal is over before she will resume her meal. The cow that does that is not comfortable, and an uncomfortable cow will not do her best for her owner. Some men have a way of milking that so pleases the cow that she clearly shows she enjoys it. These are the men whose methods should be copied. Observing them, we see that they never shout at, strike nor otherwise ill-treat their cows. They sit down quietly, take hold of the cow's teats gently, no matter how much of a hurry they may be in and begin to draw the milk without pressing too hard, for they know they are touching a tender point; then they keep steadily at it until the last drop is out. It pays to milk carefully.—Up-to-Date Farming.

Indian Corn as Food for Man.

As a food for man, wheat must forever retain the pre-eminence which it has so long held. But man craves variety and should make generous use of the various cereal foods which a beneficent nature has placed within his reach. Of the half dozen cereals now generally cultivated in this country corn easily ranks second. The experience of our colonists demonstrated the excellence of this cereal and even its ability under necessity to replace wheat. Now that the latter grain is so universally grown, there seems to be a disposition to eat less and less corn. This tendency is probably due in part to the widespread belief that corn is much less easily digested than wheat. There is reason for believing that corn when properly cooked is not far from wheat in this respect.

A series of experiments recently made at the Maine agricultural experiment station furnish evidence in favor of corn. While this meal is not in itself as complete a food as wheat, it may be so combined with other foods as to maintain the proper balance between the food constituents.

Early Pasturage.

When stock is given the use of early green rye the results are not always satisfactory, and farmers find that the cattle lose flesh and less milk is given. Rye is one of the most useful plants for providing early green food at a season when grass does not appear, but its injurious effects upon animals is not due to the rye being an unsuitable food, but rather because of allowing the animals free access to it. In its early stages of growth (which are really the times when it is most in demand) it is composed almost wholly of water, the proportion of solid matter being very small. It contains several acrid principles, and its effects upon the bowels are laxative; hence it is not only weakening, but causes the animals to lose flesh. There is a right way to use early rye, however, and that is to allow stock on the rye field but a short time each day at first, and then gradually extend the period of grazing. When cattle have been kept on dry food for six months the green rye is to them a luxury, and if it is allowed them judiciously it will improve their condition. Both rye and crimson clover will be ready for use in a short time, and they will always prove profitable crops to those who keep stock, as they shorten the dry-feeding period of winter. When the early green foods are given the stock, and the bowels are affected, one of the indications is that the green food is serving as medicine, and should too much green food have been consumed, give a warm mess of corn meal, seasoned highly with salt. Then a full allowance of hay. There is no danger in green food, however, if the cows are not allowed to consume too much, but, as every farmer knows, there is liability of "bloat" (hoven) by eating any kind of green food to excess.

Preserving Eggs.

Of the many processes of preserving eggs reported to the department of agriculture, the water glass method, using 5 and 10 per cent solutions, and the lime water-salt brine mixture method, one pound of quicklime, half pound of salt, and one gallon of boiled water, were found most valuable. It has been found that eggs can be kept in good condition for home use for at least eight months by immersing them in a water glass solution or in lime water and salt brine, although those preserved in water glass appeared to come out in better condition than those kept in the lime and salt mixture.

The following directions are given by the department for packing eggs in water glass:

Use only perfectly fresh eggs. Stale eggs will not keep by any method for preservation. Clean out the vessel in which the eggs are to be packed (preferably a stone jar) by scalding with boiling water. Prepare the solution, using water that has been first boiled and then cooled to ordinary temperature.

To each fifteen quarts add one quart of water glass. Pack the eggs into the jar and pour the liquid over them, covering the eggs completely. Do not wash the eggs before packing them, as this injures their keeping qualities by removing a natural protective coating on the outside of the shells.

Keep the eggs packed in this manner in a cool, dry place, such as a dry, cool cellar.

Each day's gathering of eggs may be packed immediately after gathering by placing them in the jar and pouring over them just enough of the solution to cover them. This is better than to hold the eggs for several days at the risk of their becoming stale enough to have a sufficient number to fill the entire vessel at one time. In some of the warmer sections of the country, during the summer months, the temperature is often raised high enough to start incubation in eggs. In such localities eggs must be packed soon after they are laid, or kept in some cool place until they are to be packed.

Water glass is a somewhat alkaline liquid, but the diluted solution is not injurious to the hands if they are dipped into it in packing successive gatherings of eggs or in removing the eggs from the solution.

It is stated that eggs packed by this method will keep for some time (as long as four weeks) after they have been taken out of the preservative solution.

Ohio Farm Value Increase.

Farm values from 1900 to 1905 have advanced more than one-third, and the department of agriculture has been investigating the reasons for the advance. Turning to the reports from agents in Ohio, it is interesting to note how local conditions affected the situation. Thus Ashland county attributes the advance to more careful methods and more liberal use of fertilizers. Brown county says it's general prosperity, new electric lines and good crops. Clermont county attributes it to new electric roads. So does Columbiana. In Cuyahoga county it's the close proximity of Cleveland as a market. Schools, improvements in roads, railroads, electric lines and telephone lines helped Delaware. In Fulton county the erection of large milk-condensing plants in Delta and Wauseon made farm lands more valuable. In Greene county, according to the reports, the credit is due to the efforts of the farmers to increase the fertility of the soil and to the building and improvement of farm structures. Improvement of fences and buildings and good draining aided Hardin. Jefferson says it's due to the springing up of large mining towns and the subsequent demand for farm products. In Licking it's general improvements and electric roads. Lorain is prosperous because the demand for farm products from the cities of Lorain and Elyria is steadily increasing. Better farming and the use of cow peas and clover improved conditions in Meigs. In Putnam the causes of the increase are found in the construction of sixteen miles of stone road, better tile drainage, and other permanent improvements. Richland believes it's because of the improvement in care and cultivation. Trumbull land is more valuable because white oak timber has gone up in price. In Tuscarawas, the report says, land is bought more freely as a safe form of investment. Warren county corroborates that statement. And in Washington county farms have gone up in many instances from $125 to $200 per acre because of the more extensive cultivation of the tomato.

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That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success.

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Use of Rye in Spring.

Eerly rye and crimson (or scarlet) clover are among the crops that the farmer will be most interested in before spring plowing is done, and the management of these crops before they are utilized in early spring is not fully understood by all. In some sections crimson clover is grown principally for seed; in other localities it is used almost entirely for green manuring while some farmers, who have light, sandy soils and do not grow clover, cut the crimson variety for hay. There is a liability of loss in plowing under or cutting crimson clover too soon. It is a nitrogen gatherer, the bacteria performing service at the roots, on which nodules are formed. These nodules are easily seen upon examination with the naked eye, and they are not formed until the later stages of growth. The longer the crop can be permitted to grow before it is turned under the larger the proportion of nitrogen it will carry into the soils, and the roots are also a very valuable portion of the plant when crimson clover is used for assisting the land as a green manurial crop. It should not be plowed under until the seed heads are filled out or begin to turn. The crop if left to mature fully up to the point when the seed should not be capable of germinating. When cut for hay the work should be done earlier, as the seed heads are not advantageous to stock if allowed to approach too near to maturity. After the crop is plowed under it will do no harm if 10 bushels of lime are broadcasted over the field, as considerable fermentation occurs when a large mass of green material is turned under, and the lime will greatly neutralize any acidity, as well as hasten decomposition.—Live Stock World.

KNEW ALL ABOUT AUTO

Another Sample of the Man Who Can't Be Wrong.

The other afternoon a single-seated automobile, driven by a well-dressed woman, stopped in the middle of the car tracks at Sixteenth and Curtis streets, and refused to budge. The woman pushed levers and turned cranks, but there was nothing doing. After two street cars had come to a stop and a crowd of perhaps 25 persons had gathered near her, she requested some of the spectators to push the machine to the curb. This was done, and the woman continued to tinker at it. Just then one of those men who knows it all came along.

"The sparker's busted," he said, taking a look under the machine.

"Is that so?" said the woman, still tinkering.

"Yes," said the man who knew it all. "That machine will never run until a new sparker is put in. You see I know. I used to work in a factory which makes machines like that one you have. I understand the automobile thoroughly. I saw at once that the sparker was out of commission and that there was no more 'run' in that machine." Here he looked about him for the approbation of the crowd. The woman kept tinkering.

"No use," he continued. "It won't go. I couldn't be wrong. A man who knows the gasoline auto as thoroughly as I do couldn't make a mistake. I—"

Just then the machine began to puff. The woman got in and away it went. There was a joker in the crowd. Stepping up to the man who made the big talk, he said. "My friend, you're right. That machine will never run until a new sparker is put in it."

A policeman happened along in time to prevent a fight.—Denver Post.

QUEER THINGS IN NATURE

One of the most famous freaks of nature is a natural cave situated about five miles from Naples. A warm carbonic gas rises from the soil and comes up through the floor of the grotto. It is insidious, this carbonic acid gas, and, being warm, one does not realize danger until tumbling over in a fit of suffocation. One of the freaks of the guides who act as pilots is to take a dog into the grotto, his nose on the floor for a few minutes until stupefied, then throw the dog out into the pure Italian air and see the animal revive. It is a cruel sight, but has become a part of the show and is witnessed by thousands of tourists visiting that land of flowers.

Owing to the danger of plague infection being spread by rats, the local authorities in most parts of Japan have for some time past been in the habit of paying three cents for every dead rat brought in. The enormous sums have thus been paid out, the town council of Osaka buying 1,393,886 rats in seventeen months.

A man fishing in the lake at Gerdamer (Vosges) caught a large pike weighing about 30 pounds. In preparing it for the table the cook found a purse containing £9 inside, and although it was afterward identified by a person who a few days before had dropped it into the lake.

The Jains of India, a heterodox sect of Hindoos, are considered to be the champion fasters of the world. They fast as part of their religion, and among them fasts of 30, 40 and 50 days at a time are considered nothing out of the way, but only as an ordinary part of their worship.

One of the labor party's members of the new house of commons lately received from a constituent who thought he had a grievance to which the government should give attention, a letter of no less than 1,700 closely written pages.

In London, the other day, a Miss Zollemache was married to a Mr. Hunnesley. When the clergyman mentioned the bride's name in the course of the ceremony he had to call her Iyonella Predegunda Cuthberta Ethelswytha Ideth Ysabel Grace Monica De Orellana Plantagenet.

The tests of the German government have shown great variations in the durability of typewritten documents, but with the best ribbons the work seems as lasting as that written by hand with the best writing ink. While some German ribbons proved good, those of American manufacture showed a higher general average in quality.

The highest mountain in the moon is thought to be at least 35,000 feet in height; that is 6,000 feet higher than Mount Everest.—Pittsburg Leader.

COFFEE THRESHED HER

15 Long Years.

"For over fifteen years," writes a patient, hopeful little Illinois woman, "while a coffee drinker, I suffered from Spinal Irritation and Nervous trouble. I was treated by good physicians, but did not get much relief.

"I never suspected that coffee might be aggravating my condition. I was downhearted and discouraged, but prayed daily that I might find something to help me.

"Several years ago, while at a friend's house, I drank a cup of Postum and thought I had never tasted anything more delicious.

"From that time on I used Postum instead of Coffee, and soon began to improve in health, so that now I can walk half a dozen blocks or more with ease, and do many other things that I never thought I would be able to do again in this world.

"My appetite is good, I sleep well and find life is worth living, indeed. A lady of my acquaintance said she did not like Postum, it was so weak and tasteless.

"I explained to her the difference when it was made right—boiled according to directions. She was glad to know this because coffee did not agree with her. Now her folks say they expect to use Postum the rest of their lives." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

WISE WORDS OF A QUEEN.

Epigrams by "Carmen Sylva" Sold to Aid the Blind.

In order to raise money for the Home of Light, the asylum for the blind which she has established near Bucharest, "Carmen Sylva," the queen of Roumania, has composed a new set of epigrams which may be regarded as supplementary to her "Thoughts of a Queen." These she has written upon photographs of herself, one epigram to each, and signed them and the collection has been sent to Paris for sale. These are some of the sayings:

"We exaggerate everything in this world. The church is insufficient and we reject religion; monarchies sin and we create anarchy; history is a trifle legendary and we deny the existence of the great."

"It we are afraid of doing harm we will do no good; we will do nothing, lamenting meanwhile the waste of our time and gifts."

"In this century of inventions who can't we invent an engine of peace?"

"The heart is like a fountain pen. It is filled but once and it writes forever."

"We never get enough from our hearts ad our heads. It is only our muscles that we use for all they are worth."

"What a friend one's pen is! It seems to be endowed with a will and an inspiration quite independent of one's self."

"Before aiding the unfortunate we should love them like brothers. But how hard that is! Hunger, blindness, fails to stimulate our imagination, for imagination lacks power to create the horrors of the truth."

"The solitude of work is so peopled that it is the vastest of all worlds."

"Our sweet friend, Death, comes too late and after so many struggles that we do not salute it with the affectionate warmth of our youth. It has tired us with waiting."

"Patience is one of the heroisms that is never appreciated, because no one realizes how much impatience is behind it."

"Vanity is a sense of beauty gone wrong, like good wine turned to vinegar."

"Frankness needs courage because it is like the surgeon's knife. You never know what vital spot you are going to pierce."

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New and Useful Guest Book.

The ordinary guest book is now a matter of course in most country homes, but many hostesses with a love of novelty prefer to have their friends visit recorded in a more distinctive way than by their signatures and the date of the visit.

One clever young matron has a book that is not only an unfailing source of interest to every one who sees it, but helps her out in many a tight place when at a loss to remember little idiosyncrasies of her friends.

One evening, when a merry house party was playing that childish game where each player writes down her favorite pursuit, food, amusement and so forth, the tastes of her friends were found to be so varied that a bright idea came to this hostess.

"Why not utilize this information for my own benefit," she thought. "I'm constantly having guests in the country and am often at my wits' ends to remember their personal likes and dislikes. I'll just start a guest book on the principle of this game and make each of my friends write down the things she most cares for and dislikes."

Not being able to buy a suitable book, she took heavy white Irish linen paper of commercial size, 9x12 inches, and bound many sheets of it firmly together between heavy cardboard backs, covered with a gay flowered cretonne.

At the top of one sheet she illuminated in quite large letters, "His Likes and Dislikes," using for alternate pages the same title, but with the feminine pronoun. Beneath this was left a small space for name and date, while down the left side were run in smaller illuminated letters grouped subtitles, such as "His Favorite Game," "His Most Detested Game," "The Food He Likes Best," "His Most Despised Food."

These subtitles may be of such a nature as the inclination of the hostess dictates, and may be made to include all the tastes and distastes of her friends in as many different directions as the size of the page permits.

Just at first, when people were asked to write in this novel guest book, they were inclined to take it as a joke and put down nonsense, but a little persuasion usually resulted in the real tastes of the writer being inscribed.

That woman is now noted for being a most popular and successful hostess, and an invitation to her house parties is always eagerly sought. She herself ascribes this success entirely to the insight gained by her guest book into the fads and fancies and the personal peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of her friends.

Origin of Surnames.

In most countries it is customary for the wife to take her husband's name, but in some European countries it is not unusual for the husband to append the wife's name, particularly when it is more honorable than his own. Hyphenated names and the wife's retention of her maiden name for a middle name are customs growing in favor in the United States and Great Britain.

Among the earliest names introduced into England by the Norman conquest are Seri, Drew, Bryce, Harvey, Arnold (Guerin—eagle), Albred (now known as Albert and Albright), Almeric, Ingelram, Ebrardus (Everard), Warin (Guerin, now Warren), Ivo, Hamon (Hammond), and Payn (originally Pagan). After their adoption as surnames the most of these became obsolete as personal names.

The most popular names since the Doomsday Book recorded them have been John and William, but their derivatives are too numerous to mention here. Roger, Robert and Richard took a double nickname in H and D, hence Hodge and Dodge, Hobbs and Robbins, Hicks and Dicks, with the rougher forms of the last—Higgs and Diggs and even Hitch, giving rise to Dickens, Hitchcock and Higginson.

Diminutive and other affixes served an important part in the origin of surnames from personal names. The Anglo-Saxon "kin" and "cock" and "ing" are represented in enkins, "Little John," Hitchcock, "Little Richard," and Browning, "little Brown;" the Norman "ot" and "et," in Eliot, "little Elias," and Emmet, "little Emma" (sometimes "Ot" and "let," Hamlet, "little Hamon"); the French "on" and "en" in Marion and Dickens.

Many prefixes were used. The Celtic "Mac" or "M" of the Scotch; "Mc" of the Irish; "Map," "Ap," or "P" of the Welsh and the Norman "Fitz" (Latin, fils), signify "son" or "son of" and the Irish "O" "grandson of."

A fair knowledge of English nomenclature gives a fair knowledge of English history, so closely are the two interwoven.

Pronunciation of "Theatre."

If "theatre" was originally written "theater" in English, has its pronunciation also varied among the orthodox? That is to say, was there ever a time when correct speakers said "theayter," as many of the incorrect still do? There is no direct evidence, in verse of a serious kind, for such pronunciation, so far as we know. Shakespeare certainly pronounced the word as we do now, says a London journal. But since "theayter" does really represent a long "a" of the original Greek and Latin, it is not easy to understand how the vulgar could have blundered on to it of their own accord. It would have been more comprehensible if they had turned an orthodox "theayter" into "theater," just as the second "a" in "Amasis" goes too often popularly shortened now. The French language has had to mark the length of the "a" in "theatre" by giving it a rather irregular circumflex accent.

First Straw Hats.

Hats of straw, horse hair and braid are as much to the fore as though the hour of our need of them had already arrived instead of being, as it is, at least six weeks distant. They dominate the showrooms of millinery houses and shop windows so completely that one unconsciously wonders where the robins are, and mentally accuses these small harbingers of spring of a strange and unwonted tardiness.

Sailor and mushroom shapes of rough straw, in natural colorings and black, are trimmed with colored chiffon scarfs of plain or silk dotted texture. Feathers are conspicuous by their absence, but quills and wings in bright variegated colorings trim sober tan or black straw toques and turbans with charming effect.

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QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything —nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Sir William Wallace.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of Sir William Wallace.—H. M., Alanson, Mich.

William Wallace was born about 1270. He was of Anglo-Norman descent. While at high school in Dundee he stabbed the son of the English governor of Dundee and fled. For some time he was an outlaw in the southern highlands, and his accomplishments, personal prowess and bravery drew about him a number of followers, including some men of note. After the insurrection broke out in 1297 he attacked the English judiciary holding court at Scone, took many prisoners, and killed many more. Edward I. sent into Scotland an army of 40,000 men with a small cavalry troop, under Sir Henry Percy and Sir Robert Clifford. The Scottish force had assembled at Lochmaben, and on the approach of the English a night attack was made by Wallace, who was forced to fall back toward Irvine in Ayrshire. Dissensions arose among the chiefs in the Scottish army, and a treaty was agreed upon. Wallace and Murray, of Bothwell alone of the leaders protested, and retired into the northern counties, where they speedily recruited a powerful force, and surprised and captured the English garrisons at Aberdeen, Dunnotter, Forfar and Montrose. Wallace had begun the siege of Dundee, when he heard of the advance of a powerful English army toward the river Forth, in the direction of Stirling. He at once abandoned the siege, and, recruiting as he went, reached Stirling with 40,000 foot and 180 horse. The English, 50,000 foot and 1,000 horse, under the command of the Earl of Surrey. Several titled deserters from the Scottish army, who were with Surrey, were deputed to persuade Wallace to capitulate, a free pardon being offered unconditionally in the name of the English king. The terms were rejected, and a large portion of Surrey's great army crossed the river and fought the great battle of Cambuskeneth, or Stirling's bridge, September 10, 1297. From their advantageous position Wallace's men drove them back and pursued them to the border town of Berwick. King Edward's forces were almost completely cut to pieces, and Wallace, by general consent, in the absence of the lawful monarch, John, who was then in the Tower of London, was declared guardian of the kingdom of Scotland. A famine which followed arrested the invasion of the northern counties of England. Wallace laid waste the country from the borders to Newcastle, and returned with his spoils, to attempt an organization of Scotland. Meanwhile Edward had raised an army of 80,000 infantry and 7,000 horse. A portion of this force landed by sea on the northern coast, and suffered a partial reverse; but the main body advanced northward from the border, and on July 22, 1298, came in with the Scottish forces near Falkirk, where a decisive engagement was fought, in which the army of Wallace was defeated with a loss, according to various historians, of 15,000. For several years after this Wallace carried on a guerilla warfare, and he also went to Paris to secure French intervention. In February, 1304, he was declared an outlaw, a large rewards were offered for his arrest, and he was ultimately betrayed by Sir John Monteith. The day after his arrival in London the form of a trial was gone through; the prisoner, in derision of his pretensions to the throne of Scotland, being decorated with a crown of laurel. He was condemned to death, and the same day dragged at the tails of horses to West Smithfield, and there hung, drawn and quartered. His head was set upon London bridge and his limbs were exposed at Newcastle, Berwick, Perth and Stirling.

National Banks.

Editor Question Bureau: Please explain how national banks are run. If a national bank should break would parties in possession of their currency lose their money.—A. L. B., West Sunbury, Pa.

Briefly, the government requires, for the organization of a national bank, a company of five persons or more, and a fully paid up capital. As a security for its notes of issue a national bank is obliged to hold the government's pledge in the form of United States bonds, on which the bank is allowed circulation by the comptroller of the currency up to ninety per cent of their par value, in this way the government stands back of every bank note issued, so that the holder is secure in the event of the collapse of the bank which issued it.

Royal Academy of Arts.

Editor Question Bureau: I would like to know something about the Royal Academy of Arts.—M. E. P., Paxton, Ill.

The Royal Academy of Arts is a British institution for the encouragement of painting, sculpture and designing. It was founded in 1768 by George III. It is composed of a president, forty academicians and twenty associates, which include professors of painting, architecture, anatomy and perspective. It holds an annual exhibition, open to all artists, at Burlington House, London, of paintings, sculpture and designs which reach a certain standard of merit.

Hamburg.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give all you can about Hamburg as a free city. W. T. C., Raleigh, Ill.

Hamburg is a free city and state of northwestern Germany. The city occupies 30 square miles of the state's total area of 157.18 square miles. The city is the greatest commercial port on the European continent. Its population is second to that of Berlin in the German empire; in 1900 it was 705,738; the population of the rest of the state was 62,611 Hamburg was founded by Charlemagne, who, between 808 and 811 built a citadel and a church on the heights between the Elbe and the east bank of the Alster as a bulwark against the neighboring pagan Slavs. In 831 it became an episcopal see. It was frequently devastated by Danes and Slavs, but in the 12th century had become an important commercial city, and in 1241 and 1249 combined with Lubeck and Bremen in forming the Hanseatic League. It was declared an imperial city by Maximilian in 1510, but was not formally acknowledged until 1618. During the Thirty Years' War its population and property increased owing to the immunity of its position, and in the following century extensive commercial relations with North America were developed. In 1810 it was incorporated in the French empire as the capital of the department of the Mouths of the Elbe, but was occupied by the Russians in 1813. They were driven out by the French two months later, and the city underwent severe financial spoliation at the hands of the conqueror and extensive depopulation. In 1815 it became an independent state of the German federation, forming with Lubeck, Bremen and Frankfort, the curia of the free cities. In 1871 it united with the German empire as a free-city state.

Winston Churchill.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of Winston Churchill.—R. C., Northfield, Minn.

If you mean Winston Churchill, the American novelist, he was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 10, 1871. He was graduated from the United States naval academy in 1894, and became an editor of the Army and Navy Journal the same year. After serving as managing editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine he turned his attention to fiction, and has published "The Celebrity," "Richard Carvel," "The Crisis," etc.

English Walnuts.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell what you can about English walnuts as to their hardiness, their adaptability to different parts of this country. Are there any localities in the United States in which they will not mature properly, and what is the amount of their general endurance and productiveness? Any other information you can give on the subject will greatly oblige me and possibly will be appreciated by others.—E. W. M., Altoway, Va.

The Persian or "English" walnut is indigenous from China to southeastern Europe. For centuries it has been cultivated in the Mediterranean region, whence it has been taken to mild climates throughout the world. Only during the closing half of the 19th century, however, has it been grown commercially in the United States, and here only in California. The walnut tree is so exacting in its demands that the area in which it can be cultivated is somewhat restricted. The trees are considered susceptible to frost after the growth has started, though fairly hardy while dormant; they seem to be unable to stand hot weather since the nuts are more or less injured; they seem to fail upon lands in which standing water is nearer the surface than twenty feet, also in soils with hard clay subsoil and improperly drained soils. They are thus almost restricted at present to the deep alluvial soils of the foothill southern counties of California, but by planting varieties, which vegetate late in the spring, and by avoiding the conditions mentioned it is believed that the region of successful cultivation may be extended even into the northern counties. The seeds are planted about twelve inches apart in nursery rows four apart, cleanly cultivated, irrigated during midsummer and hardened off by withholding the water in autumn. The trees of even the most precocious varieties rarely produce profitable crops before six years old, and ten years is nearer the average age. Trees reach full bearing when about twenty years old and continue for thirty years or more. Some trees in Europe are said to be more than 100 years old. When the nuts begin to fall they are shaken down, gathered by women and children usually, and spread on trays to dry for a week. The nuts are then graded into sizes by passing them over sieves, after which they are dipped in a bath of salsoda, chloride of lime and sulphuric acid to bleach the brown shells and give them the ecru tint demanded by the market. After dipping they are rinsed in clear water. After drying the nuts are again graded into light and dark.

"Child Widows" in India.

M. B., Conneaut, O.: It is the custom in India for the poorer classes to sell their girls at birth, for wives of early betrothal and marriage. And it is also a custom for a betrothed girl to become a widow upon the death of her promised husband. Thus, although a girl may be only two or three years old when her betrothed husband dies, and may never have seen him, yet she must always remain a widow, and as such she is constantly ridiculed and humiliated.—D. E. W., Campbell, N. Y.

Government Whitewash.

Editor Question Bureau: Please print once more the formula for government whitewash, for the benefit of new subscribers.—B. F., West Finley, Pa.

Here it is again, in time for the whitewashing season:

Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot; half a pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the President's house, at Washington, is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the government to whitewash lighthouses.

A pint of this wash mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard, and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Coloring matter may be added as desired. For cream color add yellow ochre; pearl or lead, add lampblack to make black; fawn, add proportionately four pounds of umber to one pound of common lampblack; common stone color, add proportionately four pounds raw umber to two pounds lampblack.

The McCumber Bill.

Editor Question Bureau: Some claim that the last pension bill passed by congress will include the Confederate soldiers. Please give facts.—W. V. P., Princeton, W. Va.

Editor Question Bureau: Does the service pension bill include only the Federal soldiers, or will the Confederate soldiers be entitled to a pension also?—D. W., Mabel, N. C.

The McCumber bill was printed in full in these columns in the issue of February 14. It means just what it says: "Any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war," etc. Confederate soldiers were not in the service of the United States, and therefore do not come within the meaning of this act. In other words, only soldiers who fought for the preservation of the Union are to be pensioned under the provisions of this act.

Charles Eliot Norton.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of Charles Eliot Norton.—J. C. M., New Bethlehem, Pa.

Charles Eliot Norton is a native of Cambridge, Mass., where he was born November 16, 1827, son of Rev. Andrew Norton, D. D., a well known author and divine. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1846, and began practical life in a Boston house engaged in the East India trade. In 1849 he went to India and spent some time traveling in that country and in Europe. In 1855 he assisted Prof. Ezra Abbot in editing his father's writings, spending thereafter a year or two in European travel. During the civil war he was editor of the Loyal Publication Society's papers, and in 1864-65, of the North American Review. After five years' sojourn in Europe he returned to America, and in 1875 was appointed professor of the history of art in Harvard University, which position he continues to hold. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Imperial German Aarcheological Society, and other learned bodies.

Armed Strength of World.

Editor Question Bureau: Please answer the following: Give relative strength of the navies of the largest countries in the world, in number of ships and approximate strength of their armies.—H. L. B., Coldwater, Mich.

This question comes too often to take up space with details. The navies of the leading powers of the world rank as follows: Great Britain, France, United States, Germany, Japan, Italy, Russia. Germany has the greatest land force, with France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Great Britain and Japan following in the order named. The standing army of the United States amounts to very little more than sixty thousand, not in a class with any of the countries mentioned.

Oleomargarine.

Editor Question Bureau: Please inform me how oleomargarine butter is made, and of what is it composed?—J. B. A., Brookville, Pa.

It isn't well to call it "oleomargarine butter." Simply "oleomargarine" is ample designation; and it is a mixture of fats used as a substitute for butter, and was invented by a Frenchman in 1870. This man wanted to produce a substance very much like butter in physical properties and chemical composition that would be more wholesome and as cheap as poor butter. In his process he used the best of beef suet as a basis; 1,000 parts of well washed and finely chopped fat were digested at 113 degrees F., with 300 parts of water, 1 part of carbonate of potash and two stomachs of sheep or pigs. After two hours the membranes had dissolved under the influence of the pepsin of the stomachs and the melted fat had risen to the surface. It was drawn off, salted, and allowed to cool, most of the stearin and palmatin crystallized out. This semi-solid mixture was subjected to hydraulic pressure and the fluid oleo pressed into the receptacle was churned with 10 per cent of its weight of milk, together with a little butter color, and the product worked up like regular butter. Many changes have, however, been made in the manufacture of oleomargarine since its invention by this Frenchman. A process representative of that followed in this country is as follows: From beef tallow is prepared the oleomargarine oil. The cone fat of freshly killed beeves is, after thorough washing first in tepid water and then in iced water, allowed to stand in a cold room until thoroughly cold. It is then rendered at a temperature between 130 and 175 degrees F. The resulting oil is allowed to cool slowly until a considerable portion of the stearin and palmatin has crystalized out, and the pasty mass is then subjected to hydraulic pressure. The still fluid (about two-thirds of the whole) flows out into a tank of cold water, where it solidfies into a granular mass which is known to the trade as oleo oil, os simply oleo. Fresh leaf lard treated substantially in the same wa yas the beef tallow yields the "neutral lard" or "neutral" of the trade, also a granular solid of a white color. The objects of this treatment are two-fold; first, to produce fats as free as possible from taste or odor; second, to remove some of the difficulty fusible stearin and palmatin, in order that the finished product may melt readily in the mouth. Having thus secured the fats in the proper condition, the manufacturer proceeds to mix "oleo" and "neutral," the proportions varying according to the destination of the product; a warm climate calling for more "oleo," a cold one for more "neutral," and to flavor the mixture with butter. This flavoring is conducted in large steam-jacketed vessels provided with revolving paddles, by which their contents can be thoroughly agitated. Here the "oleo" and "neutral" are melted and thoroughly agitated with a certain proportion of milk, or sometimes of cream, and a proper amount of butter-color. Forty-eight gallons of milk to 2,000 pounds of product are stated to be a common proportion. After sufficient agitation the melted is run into cold water, and as it cools it is broken up by paddles so as to granulate the mass. After thorough washing it is salted and worked exactly like butter. The physical properties of oleomargarine are so similar to those of butter that it is very difficult to distinguish between them by any superficial test. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 211, United States Department of Agriculture, gives a method of testing that can be applied in the household. The analytical chemist is able to detect oleomargarine by making use of the fact that it contains a large percentage of fatty acids not soluble in water and a lower percentage of those volatile with water vapor than vapor does.

John Flaxman.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of John Flaxman.—W. B. H., Oakland, Md.

John Flaxman was an English sculptor and draughtsman. He was born in York, England, July 6, 1755, and died in London, December 7, 1826. In his early years he exhibited a talent for designing and sought its cultivation. He began to study at the Royal Academy in 1770, earning for some time a living by making designs for Wedgwood, the potter, and other persons. He went to Italy in 1787, and acquired the highest reputation by three series of designs, the illustrations to Homer, Aeschylus, and Dante. In 1797 he became a member of the Royal Academy and professor of sculpture there in 1810. He executed many exquisite basst-relievi, compositions from scripture subjects, and marked by some special religious sentiment. His sculptures and sketches are now deposited and exhibited in a gallery called "Flaxman Hall," at University college, London.

The Siamese Twins.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of the Siamese twins.—B. R. W., Carnonburg, Pa.

The Siamese Twins were born at Bangesaun, Siam, April 15, 1811. They were of Chinese extraction, and were named Eng and Chang. They were joined to one another by a short tubular cartilaginous band, through which their livers and hepatic vessels communicated, and in the center of which was their common umbilicus. They were brought to America for exhibition in 1828, and after making a competency in various countries settled in Mount Airy, N. C., and adopted farming. They married sisters in 1842, and each had several children. They had different forms, strength, tastes, and dispositions; the sickness of one did not affect the other. Chang died first, probably of cerebral clot, during the night of January 17, 1874. When Eng awoke and found his brother dead, his fright and the consequent nervous shock, acting on an enfeebled heart, produced a fatal syncope.

Maryland.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell us something about eastern Maryland—climate, agriculture, etc.?—J. C. D., Bluefield, W. Va.

A marked physiographic feature of Maryland is its division by the Chesapeake bay into two unequal parts known as the eastern and western shores. At the head of the bay the Susquehanna river, draining a large section of New York and the whole of Central Pennsylvania, brings its tribute of waters gathered from a hundred streams to freshen this inland sea. This body of water exercises a most genial tempering influence on the climate of the bordering region. The winters are short and rarely severe. The average temperature of this part of the state is in summer, 76.5; winter, 36.9; for the year, 55.6. The soil of this section is of a light loam, favorable to the production of all the cereals, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables in great abundance. Throughout the coastal region vacant land can be bought at from $5 to $10 and $15 per acre, with improvements farms can be bought for from $20 to $35 per acre. In the central and northern sections there is very little vacant land. But good farming lands in this region can be bought for from $50 to $100 and $125 per acre with improvements.

Not Entitled to Pension.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please answer the following question: Does the act of June 27, 1890, granting pensions to invalid soldiers, bar a widow who married said soldier after the passage of said act from receiving a pension?—N. P. P., Andalusia, Ill.

The widow is not entitled to a pension under the circumstances named. The law reads: "Any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, who has been honorably discharged therefrom and who is suffering from disability of a permanent character, not the result of his own vicious habits which incapacitates him from the performing of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support is entitled to pension under this act of not less than $6 per month nor more than $12 per month. In case of the death of any person named above, his widow becomes entitled to pension, provided she married him prior to June 27, 1890," etc.

Vallandingham's Case.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell something about Vallandingham, and why and by whom he was arrested.—A. J., Dona, Va.

Clement L. Vallandingham was a bitter opponent of the government during the civil war, and was one of the most active northern sympathizers the confederacy had. He was an organizer of disaffection in the north. In 1856 he was declared defeated in a congressional campaign, but succeeded toward the end of the session in unseating his rival. He was elected in 1858 and again in 1860. In a speech made November 2, 1860, he declared that he would never vote a dollar wherebey one drop of human blood should be shed in a civil war. He was later denounced in the senate as a destroyer of the republic. After the end of his congressional career his activities against the government continued. In a speech delivered May 1, 1863, he denounced the war as cruel and unnecessary, and was later arrested by General Burnside, commanding the department of Ohio, was tried by a military court, and sentenced to imprisonment in Fort Warren, but President Lincoln commuted the sentence to deportation beyond the lines. From the confederate states, where he was not wanted, and where he had no desire to stay, he went to Canada, and while there was nominated for governor by the Ohio Democrats. This action put the fate of the administration in the balance, and Lincoln awaited the verdict from Ohio with anxiety. "Don't ask me to do anything until after the Ohio election," he said to Wendell Phillips. But the result went against Vallandingham by a majority of 100,000, and his political importance was at an end.

Miscellaneous.

J. A. C., Pullman, W. Va.—The composition of some Portland cements is silica, lime, alumnia, iron sesquioxide, magnesia, etc. Gypsum is used largely by glass manufacturers for polishing purposes. Bureau rules forbid asking more than one question at a time.

B. M., Panther, W. Va.—We cannot answer your questions for various reasons, chief among which is the fact that we never saw the book about which you inquire, and do not know the name of its author. Another reason is that we would not be permitted to say anything in these columns that would advertise the book.

F. A. L., Lake City, Minn.: We would advise you to write to the general land office, Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

H. B., Clyde, O.: So far as we know the system of parcels post in foreign countries is self-sustaining, but one of the objections raised against its adoption in this country is the enormous cost and the fear that it would have to be operated at a government loss, as is now the case with rural free delivery. However, there is reason to believe that parcels post will eventually come.

H. S., Glen Mary, Tenn.: Your question should be referred to an attorney, and it will take a good one to answer it correctly.

E. M., Smithville, Mo.: The provisions of the McCumber pension bill, as printed in these columns February 14, are clear. It provides a pension for any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the civil war, or 60 days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over. Refer to the bill as published. It means what it says, and nothing more.

L. J. L., Quaker City, O.: We know of no particular advantages to be derived from the adoption of simplified spelling.

F. G., Millersburg, O.: We do not know the exact number of bankers in the Ohio penitentiary at the present time, but we believe there were a baker's dozen of them not long since.

D. C. B., Burr Oak, Mich.: Write to the Jamestown Expesition Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. P., Roxbury, O.: It has not been long since we printed the rulers of the world in these columns. The list is too long for repetition.

W. K., Farmers Station, O.: We cannot answer your question.

W. W. M., West Liberty, Ia.: The name of Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, is pronounced "Dun." Not being a prophet, the editor of Question Bureau cannot tell you whether he will be re-elected.

E. W. Y., Rosman, N. C.: We cannot tell you where you can get a full account of the Pearl Bryan murder. We should hope that nobody could have had the nerve to put the story in book form.

J. F. W., East LaPorte, N. C.: The Bureau does not have access to the court's opinion in the case you mention, and therefore, cannot comply with your request.

S. J. H., Mannington, W. Va.: There is no essential difference between a graphophone and a phonograph.

E. J. M., Tampa, Fla.: We understand that the increased pay of mail carriers includes all in the service.

V. M. L., Shooting Creek, N. C.: Only minor children have homestead rights not taken advantage of by their soldier father. The article you refer to so stated.

J. W. G., Colorado Springs, Colo.: The Bureau answers no questions about old coins. See the rules.

J. F. K., Parkston, S. Dak.: The Bureau can tell you nothing about the "wind cave" in South Dakota.

WHEN WE FORGET.

There are days when life wears peek-a-boos,
And her stockings are thin "Alice blues."
And her feet are in low-quarter shoes,
And she's saucy and as sweet as you choose—
You choose—
Oh! she's saucy and sweet as you choose.

And she's wearing the latest style spats,
And she's crowned with the dearest of hats,
And her look penetrates through our slats
To where our poor heart pit-a-pats—
A-pats—
To where our poor heart pit-a-pats!

And we love her, no wonder we do,
And her teasy, thin hose Alice blue,
And each ankle o'ertopping each shoe,
And each foot in each shoe, yes, we do—
We do—
Each foot in each shoe, yes, we do.

But it's her embroidery peek-
A-boo, where the swift hide and seek
Of dimples appear, that do tweak
Our heartstrings till language grows weak—
Grows weak—
Our heartstrings till language grows weak.

—Houston Post.

WHERE THE GOOBERS GROW

Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia the Chief Peanut Producers.

Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia are the leading peanut states. In Virginia the white peanut and the small red peanut are the varieties chiefly produced, while Georgia also largely produces this small red nut.

In Tennessee the white nut, which is larger than the red, and the larger variety of the red nut are raised. The chief peanut counties are Humphreys, Perry, Hickman and Dickson, but the area of peanut cultivation has been enlarged in more recent years. Few peanuts are produced in east or west Tennessee, but in the counties named they are the chief money crop of a large per cent of farmers.

The peanut has many names—goober, pindar, earthnut, groundnut, ground-pea. Northern soldiers called them goobers and there was a well-known song entitled "Grabbing Goober Peas," which was a favorite with troops "marching through Georgia." According to the 1904 census the total peanut crop amounted to 11,964,000 bushels, valued at $7,270,000.

NOTES OF FOREIGN LIFE.

In a six-weeks' run at Drury Lanetheatre 250,153 men, women and children saw the pantomime Sinbad the Sailor.

The British admiralty has ordered all warships at sea to make meteorological reports, morning and evening, to wireless stations every day as long as they can keep in communication. This is to help the meteorological office in its forecasting.

New South Wales has decided to assist British immigration, so that any domestic servant or agricultural laborer desiring to go to that country can make the 12,000-mile voyage at a cost of only from $30 to $40.

Thomas King was fined in a London police court the other day for taking his baby to a pawnshop and trying to pawn it for 50 cents, wherewith to buy gin.

Japanese jinrikisha men disapprove of the advent of the auto. They see in it a dangerous rival. The expression of their disapproval usually takes the form of a brick or cobblestone.

At a London mission meeting a man arose in the audience and asked the pathetic question: "Is it possible for a typewriter agent to be an honest man?" The missioner paused a few seconds in thought and then replied solemnly: "With God all things are possible."

Finding that stone-breaking and oakum-picking were not profitable enough, the authorities of Horsham, England, decided to put able-bodied paupers to work at grinding corn in a mill. Next day not a pauper was left in the almshouse.

A small table that had been many years in an almshouse at Bristol, England, was sent recently, with other discarded furniture, to an auction room, where it was recognized as a Chippendale and sold for $867.50.

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How HIRAM ASSERTED HIS AUTHORITY

BY ELIZABETH AYRES

The people of Brookville, a staid village where events were few and far between, gasped with astonishment when they read in The Evening Star—their tri-weekly organ of news—the following notice:

"I have disagreed and parted from my wife, Hannah Blake, and I hereby give notice to the general public that I will not be responsible for any bills she may contract.

"HIRAM BLAKE."

This was regarded as something for jest and laughter. The Brookville people all knew one another, and it was a matter of common knowledge that Hiram had been supported by his wife from the date of their marriage. The wonder aroused by this stern decree had not diminished, when curiosity received a fresh stimulus by another notice which appeared in the next issue of the paper. It was to this effect:

"I would like to inform the general public that I have done washing, kept boarders and gone out by the day to support Hiram Blake. I never contracted any bill for him to pay, and I never intend to. It wouldn't do me any good if I did, because he never paid anything.

"HANNAH BLAKE."

Brookville felt as if it were having a yellow journal sensation, and eagerly watched for developments. Nothing more appeared in the paper and about all that could be discovered regarding the matrimonial disaster, was that Hiram was living in bachelor state with his friend, Captain Benjamin Underhill, who was suspected of being the cause of the trouble.

The captain was a ponderous, red-faced man who threw his opinions at people as if he defied them to differ. He was given to pounding the table when he talked, and shouting until the red of his face turned purple. Hiram regarded him as a great man, and had an awed respect for his opinion.

Hiram was short and stocky, and his legs were bowed as if they were too weak to bear the weight of his body. Having served his country a few months when the civil war was nearing its end, he had a small pension to which he referred in an important manner as "my income." His pension was not sufficient to supply even his modest wants, and he assisted it by doing light work about the village when he felt the need of a few extra dollars. From the day that Hannah Larcom changed her name to Hannah Blake he ceased even these spasmodic efforts, and went to live in his wife's neat, comfortable cottage, without a thought of further exertion. There was nothing bad about Hiram, except that he seemed only a useless filler of space.

He was past sixty, and Hannah was on the far side of fifty when they contracted to spend the remainder of their lives together. Hannah had never been known to pass a sick or idle day in her life, and when she married Hiram, none could understand why she did it. For want of a better reason, it was decided that Hannah, being alone in the world, wanted a companion, and so she took Hiram because he appeared one who would be easily managed.

Hannah was a tall, squarely built muscular woman, whose appearance and personality gave out the impression of strength. She was capable of performing marvels in the way of domestic labor, and her services were always in demand whenever there was any entertaining going on in the village that required extra help.

After her marriage she confined herself principally to work that could be done at home, and this took the shape of washing. Hannah had always been thrifty and she had a nice little sum in the bank. From the beginning, she mothered Hiram, requiring nothing from him except that he should keep a supply of wood ready for her stove, and that he should carry home the washings. It was the delivering of these washings which led to the difficulty.

Whenever the Captain saw Hiram engaged in this duty, he sniffed with scorn and spoke with sarcasm of a man who ran his wife's errands.

"It isn't fitting for a man of your standing; a man who fought and bled for his country, to carry home washings," he remarked in a commiserating tone that elevated Hiram's opinion of himself, and made him feel injured and undervalued.

Secretly, the Captain was jealous because his friend, whom he regarded as a much inferior person, had been chosen by such a capable woman as Hannah, while he, who had long been aware of the advantages of a marriage with her, had been passed by unnoticed. He considered it a slight to his dignity and cherished a desire to get even.

"Catch me carrying home washings for any woman!" he boasted, swelling his chest until the purple began to dye his rubicund face. "I guess not! You poor shrimp, why don't you refuse to do it? Why don't you assert your authority? Woman, submit to your husband!" he thundered.

Hiram was naturally a meek, yielding man. He thought his wife was perfect, and in reality he had taken pride in delivering the baskets, heaped with linen that was as white as fresh-fallen snow, and smelled as sweet as blossoms of clover.

Hannah never fretted or had tempers except the days when there was no sun to dry her washings. A rainstorm was a calamity, and it was then, and then only, that gloom descended upon her spirits.

"A pretty mess I'll make of this washing," she said, thumping her irons viciously. "I guess I'd better retire from the business."

When these moments arrived Hiram, subdued in demeanor, sat in his corner by the stove, whittling fine kindling. Occasionally he reached out his hand to pluck a leaf from the lemon verbena which thrived and grew with other plants in a near window. "Seems to me it looks a leetle like clearing," he said reflectively, scanning the sky with the eye of a weather prophet.

His wife's answer was an extra hard thump of her iron on the ironing board. Ordinarily, Hannah sang at her work. Her favorite song was Only a Pansy Blossom, a lovelorn ditty which was rather incongruous when contrasted with her plain face and her square, solid figure. It was probably the hidden sentiment in Hannah's nature that inspired her liking for sentimental ballads, and prompted her to marry Hiram. She read an appeal to be taken care of in his weak, faded blue eyes, and, feeling herself the stronger of the two, she married him to be his support and protector.

The Captain's invidious remarks finally worked an effect with Hiram and he went so far as to ask what he should do to alter conditions.

"Do!" rapped out the Captain. "Don't do it. Refuse to carry 'em home. Assert your authority. Ain't you the man of the house?"

"Ye-es," Hiram assented doubtfully. "Leastwise, there ain't any other around."

"Well, then," returned the captain, "you go home and say this to Hannah: 'Mrs. Blake, I'm not going to carry any more washings. You kin hire 'em carried.' You say that, and say it firm if you've got the spunk to do it."

The tinge of contempt in the captain's voice spurred Hiram to determination. "Yes I have," he declared; "you see if I don't bring her to time and assert my authority."

"That's right. Be a man, assert your authority," the captain commended, dealing Hiram an approving blow on his back that sent him staggering. "Lord, man, but you're puny," the captain remarked, looking down at his small companion with condescension. "I don't know but maybe being errand boy about fits your size."

"It ain't so, it ain't so," Hiram stuttered excitedly, in his eagerness to refute the insinuation. "Maybe I ain't very tall, but I've got spirit!"

"All right," the captain returned good naturedly; "you run along home and make your declaration of independence."

Unfortunately for the success of Hiram's plan, he chose a day to assert his authority when the skies were weeping. Hannah's kitchen, usually bright and cheery, was damp and steaming from the wet clothes that hung dripping around the stove. Her temper was something to be feared and avoided, and her irons were thumping an alarm of battle. Hiram watched her laying the clothes she had finished ironing in a basket, and knowing when the rain had ceased he would be told to carry them to their owners, his fancied wrong began to burn in his breast.

"They're not coming out so bad, after all," Hannah remarked, holding up a half-ironed garment. The sight of it brightened her spirits and she spoke quite cheerfully.

"I ain't going to carry any more baskets of clothes," Hiram suddenly announced in his thin, piping voice, which he tried to make deep and impressive.

"What say?" inquired Hannah, so absorbed in her work she had not comprehended.

Hiram repeated his daring assertion, though his voice faltered.

Hannah understood, and her iron came down with a thump that was terrifying.

"How do you expect to help earn your living?" she demanded, with ominous calmness.

"I have my income," Hiram explained importantly; "anyway, I'm the man of the house, and it ain't fitting to one of my standing to be running errands. I've got to assert my authority, the captain says I've got to," he finished.

"The captain says so!" Hannah exclaimed, with withering scorn; "well, this is my say: 'You can just go an' stay with the captain until you get your senses. You can go as soon as you please. The sooner the better. There's no place for a lazy bones here."

Imbued with false courage by the captain, Hiram had believed himself sure of victory, and he felt dazed at the turn things had taken. He lingered about for a time, hoping for Hannah's relenting, but as she showed no such symptoms, he went miserably away to seek aid and counsel from his adviser.

"Told you to come to me, did she?" blustered the captain after he had heard Hiram's story, "well, I'm the right man to come to," he declared, puffing out his cheeks and swelling himself pompously. "What you want to do now is to publish her. I guess that'll teach her you mean business."

The captain was impatient that he had to explain his meaning before his purpose reached Hiram's understanding, and he was still more impatient when Hiram held back in alarm. At last, overpowered by the captain's strong will, Hiram was driven to this deed of desperation. After the notice was printed he felt like a hero and approved of himself, until Hannah's astounding reply appeared in the paper.

The captain thundered invectives against woman, but his fierce denunciation had little effect upon Hiram. He was thoroughly cowed and frightened, especially when the days merged into weeks and no sign of relenting came from Hannah.

Things were moving too to slowly

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 182,000

FEBRUARY PREMIUM WATCH.

The largest club received during February came from J. T. Hayslip, West Union, Ohio—two hundred names—to whom we have awarded the premium offered.

Current Comment

Senators Platt and Depew must have a poor opinion of Senator Spooner.

The sap is in the maple, and as long as it is there we know that it is absolutely pure.

It is a poor sort of man who would rather be awakened by an alarm clock than a robin.

Nebraska has joined the two-cent fare states. The disease is assuming the form of an epidemic.

The man who allows his feet to get wet at this time of the year looks like pie to the pneumonia germ.

Almost anybody thinks he could run a weather bureau successfully during the month of March.

If the army can dig the Panama canal there will be as much glory in it as there would be in licking somebody.

Having been found guiltless of doing anything wrong, Senator Bailey may now run along and not do it again.

Probably Mr. Harriman thinks that if President Roosevelt possessed "fixity of purpose" he might have become a good railroad man.

It would seem to be about time to bring in a witness to testify that Harry Thaw fell on his head when he was quite young.

Maybe some of those disgruntled Cubans have an idea that a declaration of independence is simply a permit to conduct a cock fight.

Anyway, what Mr. Harriman knows about controling railroads he didn't learn from somebody who teaches the subject by mail.

The song of the bluebird is all right for poets, but to the man who is hungry for absolutely fresh eggs, the lay of the hen is sweetest.

By weeping like a child Senator Bailey may simply have desired to show the people of Texas that he possesses wonderful versatility.

Senator Bailey, in a frenzy of hatred, declares that he will bury every one of his enemies. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

If hell is what the Tennessee minister says it is, "a place of strong drink, tobacco, baseball, theatres and peekaboo shirt waists," it will seem like a day off to some men.

It would seem to be the proper thing for District Attorney Jerome to take all reasonable precautions to prevent another "brain storm." One Thaw trial is enough for anybody.

No young man, no matter how bright he may be, can expect to learn from Mr. E. H. Harriman's testimony how to gobble up a railroad every morning before breakfast.

Dr. Funk says that the spirits find the air of earth hard to breathe. People who have met any spirits will doubtless recall that they looked pale and unhealthy.

"State's rights should be preserved when they mean the people's rights, but not when they mean the people's wrongs," says the President. As an epigram guess that is going some.

Attention has been called to Vice President Fairbanks' close resemblance, in shape, to Abraham Lincoln. Otherwise the Fairbanks boom appears not to be making much headway.

"I stand just where I stood four years ago," says Mr. Bryan. And four years ago he stood just where he did four years before that. Evidently Mr. Bryan enjoys looking at the procession go by.

An alienist declares that most men who take one drink of whisky become insane. But some men will still insist that they must have ten or fifteen drinks before they can feel real good and crazy.

Anyway, young John D. Rockefeller can show the country that it is better for the son of a rich man to teach a Bible class and contribute to the missionaries than to throw his money at the birds.

The Arkansas girl who announced that she would marry any man who would promise to support her isn't receiving as much mail as the average widow who still has her late husband's life insurance intact.

Here is more expert evidence which says "the healthiest man is simply a mass of microbes." Perhaps we shall have reached the limit of this sort of thing when somebody proves that man is himself nothing more or less than a germ.

Says Secretary Shaw: "It will be for my party to determine whether I am again invited from the congenial fields of personal endeavor to the perplexities of public service." It is quite likely that the party will think twice before disturbing a man who is so thoroughly happy.

SENATOR SPOONER RESIGNS.

After sixteen years' faithful service in the United States senate, John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, has resigned to again resume the practice of law. The announcement of his purpose caused a genuine sensation in political circles, and deep regret at the capitol. The senator's term would have expired in 1909, but he declared that his duty to himself and to his family would not permit him to longer devote himself to the public work.

People who are accustomed to regard a United States senatorship as a synonym for wealth will regard Senator Spooner's statement with unfeigned surprise. So many millionaires have acquired a toga that the attainment of wealth is looked upon as an essential qualification for that high office. But Senator Spooner is one of the few exceptions. He studied law in his youth and was admitted to the bar. He served with distinction in the war. He practiced his profession for fourteen years and the rest of his career was devoted to the interests of his state and nation. For 35 years he has been in the harness of official life, beginning with a place in the Wisconsin legislature and ending in an honored career as a member of the greatest law making body in the world. Other public men have found it an easy matter to serve the people and themselves at the same time. With them office holding was not a barrier, but rather an aid to private advantage, and fortune smiled on them. But Senator Spooner was not cast in that mold. When he accepted office, he devoted his talents to filling that office, and as he himself says, since he has been in the senate he has practically abandoned his profession. Now at the age of 64, when most men have already laid down the cares of active business, he is preparing to put on the harness that he may make provision for his family.

It would be folly to infer that Senator Spooner has nothing to show for his devotion to the country. On the contrary he has been richly endowed in one way. When he entered public life he was considered a good lawyer; today he is, in the estimate of his fellows, one of the greatest lawyers this nation has produced. On all constitutional questions he is almost authority, and on most questions of law his knowledge is profound, gained by close application and hard study while he was performing his part in the work of moulding laws for his country. With his reputation already made, he should be able, within a very brief period, to accomplish the purpose for which he now steps out of the senate.

Not the nation alone, but the Republican party owes much to Senator Spooner for years of patriotic devotion, and there is consolation in the belief that although he is retiring from official life, his valued counsel will still be at the command of both.

SAFE PLATFORM AND CANDIDATE

At their convention Saturday Chicago Republicans made a good start for civic victory in November. They named Fred A. Busse for mayor. Mr. Busse is now postmaster. He was appointed by the president, not because the politicians wanted him, for they did not, but because he is a clean, capable man and would not play at the game of politics except on the highest plane. He has made a good postmaster and will make an excellent executive.

The platform adopted by Saturday's convention will appeal to the good sense of the voters of Chicago. There is no politics in it, but it is a document that might well have been framed by an up-to-date Chamber of Commerce. It was drawn by men who know the wants of the city and the remedies required. It suggests the cure for the ills which have afflicted that great city for many years. It is full of practical suggestions which must find favor with business men and citizens generally. It is refreshing when contrasted with Mayor Dunne's policy, and might be studied with profit by the citizens of Toledo and other cities.

It advocates a settlement of the traction problem to the end that the people may soon enjoy good street car service. It advocates greater efficiency in the administration of the police and fire departments. It demands a school system free of fads and experiments, demands a clean city, a new city hall, the better lighting of the streets and reform in local improvement expenditures. It is a document to which the people of the city can subscribe regardless of partisan lines, and after the failure of Mayor Dunne's policy it comes as a ray of clear sunshine on a murky day. It is a movement of sane citizens rather than the pronouncement of a political party, and we will be surprised if such a platform and such a candidate as Mr. Busse will not sweep the city.

WORKING IN A DRY HOLE.

The senatorial committee investigating the Brownsville affair seems to be as far from touching bottom as it was on the day it was organized. It has examined a large number of witnesses, most of whom were members of the three companies of the 25th infantry, and has brought out nothing more than this—either that the soldiers stationed at the Brownsville barracks are exasperatingly stupid or the conspiracy which is charged against them still exists.

It was remarkable, indeed, that an affair like the riot in Brownsville, with the barracks scarcely 200 feet distant from the center of disturbance, could be "pulled off" and yet men within the barracks should know no more concerning it than if they had been in Thibet. But that is what most of these witnesses state to be the case with all the solemnity of priests. However, while they agree on the main issue, namely, that the soldiers didn't do "the shooting up," they disagree on many of the essentials which go to prove their contention. There is a wide discrepancy in their testimony as to how long it takes to clean a gun, the character of the firing and the condition of the gun racks. Several of them asserted with great positiveness that the shooting was done by citizens of Brownsville, and one witness even repeated a threat which he overheard a townsman make to Major Penrose immediately following an offense committed by one of the colored troopers. Against this nebulous testimony stands the incontrovertible fact that it is the dwellings of citizens, not the barracks, which bear mute witness of having been made targets. We doubt if there are any property owners in Brownsville who would consent to have their homes, inhabited as they were at the time, by their wives and children, riddled with bullets just to gratify a desire to cast suspicion on the colored soldiers. And that is the only conclusion left, if we eliminate their participation in the affair.

Possibly the committee may strike pay dirt, but if it does, obviously it must extend its investigations beyond the scope under which it is now working. A trip to the scene of the outrage might bring out information that even Solicitor Purdy failed to uncover. We do not believe the truth is going to come to the surface in Washington.

A NEW STORY SOON.

Within a short time The Blade will begin the publication of a new serial story, negotiations for which are now being made. Meanwhile, beginning with this issue, we will present our readers with a series of classics selected from the world's best fiction. They are complete stories condensed into a few columns, being comprehensive reviews of the originals. They are entertaining and instructive.

In this number "Les Miserables," Victor Hugo's great story, appears, and others will be printed from week to week, pending the choice of another good serial.

WOMEN WANT EQUAL PAY.

The women school teachers of New York city are conducting an aggressive fight to be placed on the same salary footing as men. Their claims were presented to the board of education, but were turned down, the members declaring that not only would such a change cost the city $7,000,000 a year but that the work of women teachers cannot be classed as equal to the work of men because women in so many instances enter the profession merely to cover the period until they marry.

The women have now gone to the legislature and are backing a bill which, if it becomes a law, will give them what was denied them by the board of education. They are right and should win. There are 12,000 women teachers in New York city and but 2,000 men teachers. The women there and elsewhere are giving fully as good service as the men and there is no reason why they should not be as well paid. Comparatively few men begin teaching school with the idea of keeping at it for any great length of time, but use it as a stepping stone to some business or profession. Women are better equipped by nature to teach and are, therefore, generally more successful. If a board of education cannot pay them as much money as is now being paid the men it should at least equalize the salaries. The fact is the teachers in our public schools are not paid enough money, provided they are worthy to teach.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

When the defense in a murder case can engage medical experts to testify to certain propositions and the prosecution can employ others equally expert to controvert the conclusions of the former, why should the testimony of either side receive serious consideration at the hands of the jury?

Noted allenists are playing an important role in the trial of Harry Thaw. Several who are being paid large fees by the defense are trying to impress on the jury the opinion that the defendant was insane when he committed the crime, but recovered his reason immediately thereafter. It is understood that District Attorney Jerome will meet this testimony with expert witnesses of his own, who, it is safe to infer, will undertake to convince the jury that the other experts are wrong. Assuming that both sides are equally well fortified with funds and can therefore secure experts of equal learning and experience, it would seem that this much of the trial must end in a farce.

The difficulty lies in the fact that expert witnesses cannot eliminate the personal equation. They cannot be altogether blind to the hand that fees them. They are hired for a specific purpose, and because their business is a profession and not a science reduced to mathematical accuracy, they can approach the subject from different points of view, with the result that they follow paths widely divergent. Thus they are of little value in promoting justice, while their testimony serves to cast discredit on their vocation.

The custom of employing experts as witnesses in cases of this kind needs to be radically modified. Superintendents of public insane institutions should be required to make examinations and give testimony, as officers of the state, not in their individual capacity, and should be recompensed the same as any other witness. The defense should have the same privilege as the prosecution to call in these experts where the question of mental responsibility is involved. The spectacle presented in the Thaw trial by these learned physicians is repugnant to every sense of justice and is a reflection on a noble profession.

AND STEVENS QUITS.

The resignation of Engineer Stevens from the Panama canal commission, following so closely the sensational retirement of Chairman Shonts, leads one to wonder if the spirit of greed has destroyed all the patriotism in the nation. President Roosevelt offered the chairmanship to Theodore Shonts because he believed the latter to be built of the stuff that compels success. He dwelt on the fame that would come to the American who would complete this gigantic project and was gratified over the enthusiasm which Mr. Shonts displayed. The new head of the enterprise entered upon his task with an energy that was infectious and quickly reduced the work to a system. But just as affairs were progressing swimmingly, succeeding the fiasco of Wallace, Shonts was lured from his duty by a flattering offer from New York.

Now it is told that the glitter of gold has wooed Stevens. Yet it is remarkable that the services of neither Wallace nor Stevens were considered so invaluable until after the President had discovered and honored them. No princely salaries were held out to them as long as they were private citizens, pursuing their professions. Perhaps there is something in the climate at Panama which brings out latent talents. Or what is more likely the undertow of obstruction which has marked every step in the progress of this great American undertaking is still active. It may cost the government millions of treasure and seriously delay operations, but President Roosevelt is not the man to stop at obstacles however frowning. Out of the present complications may grow some very interesting developments, and right speedily.

LONDON'S CAMPAIGN.

Here in this country socialism pretends to constitute the element of reform. The cry is against corporate interests and in favor of government control. In many cities and towns municipal ownership has been tried and as a whole it has not proved a success. In a number of instances the municipalities are getting from under with as little loss and confusion as possible. The champions of municipal socialism have taken to themselves all civic virtue and all personal integrity and those who oppose them are rated as enemies of the people and tools of corporations.

For years socialism has been rampant in the cities and towns of England. The municipalities have gone extensively into the ownership and control of almost everything. This is true even in the great city of London where socialism has held almost undisputed sway.

Saturday of this week an election will take place in the metropolis and the campaign now closing has been one of the most bitter ever fought in that city. The opposition to the socialistic policy now being carried out is strong and aggressive. This anti-socialistic party is called the "reform party" and some idea of its strength can be gathered from a cablegram giving an account of a public demonstration made a few days ago:

> The greatest popular demonstration seen in London in many years occurred when uncounted thousands marched through the principal streets to Trafalgar square, where a mass meeting was held in opposition to the socialistic policy of the London county council. The municipal reformers were themselves astonished at the evidence given of the popular revolt against the extravagance and incompetence shown in municipal ownership experiments which have so damaged London's credit.
>
> The procession was more than a mile long and included many unique features. Many men carried hods of rotten bricks from the council's famous brick-making yards at Norbury. Others carried some of the council's surplus Austrian blankets from a lot of 2,000 unloaded upon the municipality because a requisition for 200 had a cipher added to it.
>
> There were speeches by half a dozen members of the house of commons and leaders of the municipal reform party, and the meeting adopted a resolution setting forth that "This mass meeting of London ratepayers indignantly protest against the increasing burden of rates caused by the Progressive Socialist party, and pledges itself to exert every effort to turn the wastrels out on March 2 and place in power the party of municipal reform."

It is the same old story. Municipal ownership fails to usher in the millennium. On the contrary it piles up debts, increases the burden of taxation, makes of public utilities a football for unscrupulous politicians, and in almost every instance falls far short of what its advocates predict and expect. There will be general interest in the result of London's election Saturday.

TREATY WITH SANTO DOMINGO.

President Roosevelt scored another victory for humanity's sake when congress ratified the treaty with Santo Domingo. When the revolution was at its height in that island and when European creditors, foreseeing in a prolonged struggle the destruction of their securities, urged the intervention of their respective governments, the President of the United States took prompt steps to avoid a situation that threatened serious complications.

On the one hand was the Monroe doctrine to which this government is irrevocably bound. Foreign intervention in American affairs cannot be tolerated except at grave peril and long ago our statesmen saw the necessity of establishing a principle which would check the greed of European monarchs. That principle has been found useful on several occasions. On the other hand we could not in justice indorse any act which would appear to be in effect a repudiation of an honest debt ,nor deny the right of the creditors to collect that debt.

Only one course presented itself as a solution of the problem. The people of Santo Domingo could not prosper as long as they were fighting nor could they satisfy the claims against them. The President urged a treaty whereby this country would assume the task of collecting the revenues and guarantee to make an equitable distribution among creditors after deducting a sufficient sum to pay the expenses of governing the island. The treaty was bitterly opposed in the Senate and eventually turned down. But the President was not dismayed by the opposition. As he had a right to do, he established a modus vivendi, and the administration temporarily assumed charge of the island's important customs offices, collecting the revenue and carrying out a tentative agreement as if the treaty were actually in force. The result of this experiment was so satisfactory that the Senate has reversed its opinion and ratified a treaty modified somewhat from the original, but in most essentials the same as that which it had previously rejected.

The outcome of this prolonged legislative struggle conforms to public opinion and must be reassuring to the patriotic citizens of Santo Domingo. We not only control the finances of the island but are in position to suppress the petty revolutions that have dwarfed the development and checked the progress of the islanders. It was an act impelled by justice and humanity and one that should increase the influence of the United States among our southern neighbors.

A SHIP SUBSIDY MORSEL.

Advocates of ship subsidy will derive the same degree of satisfaction over the passage of the bill that comes to the beggar who asks for a loaf of bread and gets a crumb. The measure which squeezed through the house yesterday was so disfigured by the rough handling of those who are opposed to the principle, as to be scarcely recognizable. Its operation is confined to certain South American lines and is very limited in its scope. The proposition to grant subsidies to Pacific lines was defeated.

Congressman Burton proved a thorn in the path of the subsidists. He denied their contention that the measure would give a great impetus to shipbuilding, or be of material advantage to labor. He declared that the stagnation of our merchant marine was due to other causes than the difference in wages, and would disappear when those causes were removed and not until then.

Congressman Littauer, who had charge of the bill, blundered in his management and furnished its enemies a weapon which was used unsparingly. It developed that one of the lines which it was proposed to subsidize was owned by Harriman and his associates, and already enjoyed a mail subsidy that yielded large profits. As the interstate commerce commission has just disclosed the peculiarity of Harriman's methods in the manipulation of transportation lines, there was a strong sentiment against any provision which would directly or indirectly aid him.

The bill as amended is in the nature of an experiment, and was, no doubt, supported by many congressmen at the suggestion of Secretary Root, who believes that special inducements should be made by the government to foster our trade with South American ports. If experience with the subsidies granted proves satisfactory and accomplishes the purpose sought, the next congress will doubtless regard the principle with less aversion, allthough it is patent that great caution must be excercised, lest the principle be abused.

TAFT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

In an interview published in the Cleveland Leader, S. G. McClure, editor of the Youngstown Telegram, declares that if Ohio Republicans desire to name the next candidate for the presidency, they must rally around Secretary Taft. That assertion, standing by itself, is of no special significance. McClure's hostility to Foraker is well known and he has repeatedly criticized the senior senator's hostility toward the administration. Hence McClure's adherence to Taft has been accepted as a temporary makeshift pending developments.

But the statement, taken in connection with the fact that Mr. McClure had just called on Secretary Taft leads to the conclusion that the secretary was not averse to Mr. McClure's suggestion and that he has finally decided to abide by the decision of Ohio Republicans. If this deduction is correct, then Mr. McClure's interview has an important bearing on state politics. Secretary Taft has repeatedly said he would not be a candidate, so likewise has Senator Foraker, but there is a distinction between being a candidate and accepting a sight draft, which Senator Foraker has already expressed, and which no doubt Secretary Taft indorses.

Moreover, there are indications that the secretary may have the cordial support of Senator Foraker and his friends. It is no secret among Foraker's intimates that his health is none of the best, and it is doubtful if he would care to undergo the rigors of a national campaign. He is making a record in the senate which already insures him a place in the gallery of the nation's most famous statesmen, and his warmest admirers admit that the presidency would not increase his renown. Personal ambition to be chief magistrate aside then, there is nothing alluring in the prospect to invite Foraker into the game. And if he should reach the conclusion that he could be of greatest service where he is, unquestionably it would be of advantage for him to cast his political fortunes with the secretary of war. An alliance of that kind would not only strengthen him in Washington, in the event of Taft's election, but would give him a firmer grip on his seat in the senate. And it would clear the political atmosphere in Ohio mightily.

CONGRESSMEN'S MILEAGE.

There has been no great public outcry against the action of congress in boosting the salaries of its members, although there was no perceptible lack of candidates because of the old salary of $5,000 a year. But living expenses have increased amazingly in recent years, and it is also true that Washington is, perhaps, the most expensive city in the country in which to tarry for a few months each year. For this reason, perhaps, there has not been the protest which marked the celebrated "salary grab" act of 1873.

But there is one thing congress did not do which should have been done. Members are allowed twenty cents mileage from their homes to Washington and return. This amount was fixed in the early days of the Republic, when the travel was by stage coach, and it has never been changed. It was proposed to substitute actual expenses for this mileage, but the change was not agreeable to those having the bill in charge, and members will continue to draw mileage at the old rate. This is a somewhat piggish performance, and it would seem that members should at least have beep fair to the country while grabbing the increased salaries for themselves.

BAILEY'S VINDICATION (?)

By a vote of 15 to 11 the Texas senate discharged the committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Senator Bailey and thereby refused to permit the committee to go to St. Louis and receive the deposition of Mr. Peirce. Of course Senator Bailey and his friends accept this as a clear vindication, but to his enemies it looks more like an evasion. If Bailey is innocent of wrong-doing, why shouldn't he insist on having the scandal probed to the very bottom that it might be forever eliminated from the politics of the state? Moreover, the vote was not so strong in his favor as to be altogether assuring. We fear the senator has made either a bad blunder or that he was all too willing that the incident be closed.

A pretty story has been written to the effect that Mr. Rockefeller's $32,000,000 gift to education may have been due to the appealing song of a bird to which the money king listened one spring afternoon. The kind of bird is not mentioned, but there can be no doubt that it was a sweet singer, all right.

A British army officer says married soldiers are the bravest. We're going to let some unmarried man comment on this.

The Germans in America

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

According to the most conservative estimates, there are at least 12,000,000 people in America who are either German or of German extraction. We have more than 5,000,000 citizens who were actually born in the Fatherland. They are diffused through every portion of the country, but New York has the largest German colony in the world. After that the greatest number is found in Pennsylvania. In the early days of the Keystone state, when the question arose whether the German or English language should be the official tongue of the legislature, a German cast the deciding vote in favor of the English. Nine governors of Pennsylvania have been of German descent. In the west the numbers pile up again, and there was at one time a concerted effort in Wisconsin to make that wholly a German state. Probably seventy-five per cent of the population of Milwaukee is of German extraction.

The history of the Germans in the United States is as picturesque as any traditions cherished by the American people. Peter Minnewit, of Wesel, was the first German to set foot on American soil. He came in 1626 as first governor of New Netherlands, but the initial German colony was not established until 1683, in the land of William Penn. This little band of thirteen families came on the good ship "Concord," with Germantown as their Plymouth Rock. The emigration was straggling and infrequent during the rest of the century, but the accession of good Queen Anne to the throne of England, and her generous protection of the persecuted Germans, led them in 1703 to leave their desecrated homes for England, from where they were sent to people the American colonies.

Although the Germans themselves do not boast of their war record, claiming to be a peaceful people, the archives of American wars show some interesting facts about them as soldiers. The first regiment to reach General Washington after his call to arms was the York county regiment, composed of Germans under Lieutenant Heinrich Miller. More than forty companies in the war of the Revolution were composed of men of this race, most of them coming from New York and Pennsylvania, but each state where they had settled contributed its share. Colonel Nicolaus Herschheimer, with his brave band of followers, won two decisive victories for the colonies. The far-famed First New York Battalion, under Colonel Lasher was composed of German soldiery. When in 1776 Washington's depleted army of 3,000 men called for help before going into the battles of Princeton and Trenton, it was 1,500 German soldiers who reinforced them and won those two battles.

The brilliant, picturesque Baron von Steuben, drillmaster and inspector-general of the army, was called the righthand of Washington because he took a mob and hammered it into an army. When the Continental soldiers were starving at Valley Forge and a plea was sent forth for funds, nine Germans responded by raising $100,000. The superintendent of bakeries of the Continental army was Christopher Ludwig, who was described by General Washington as "my honest friend." Michael Hillegas, who was the first treasurer of the United Colonies, and afterward of the United States, was of that nationality. It was Heinrich Miller who became printer for the convention, and a German editor "scooped" his colleagues on the birth of the United States.

Two stalwart figures of the Revolution were the sons of Henry M. Muhlenberg, the founder of the Lutheran church in America. The first, Rev. Peter G. Muhlenberg, of Woodstock, Virginia, called his little flock together one Sunday morning, preached a stirring sermon on the glories of war for the right, then threw aside his clerical coat, disclosing a military uniform, and called on all those who would to follow him. At the church door he made up a company of 300 men, and with this handful he went through the war, becoming colonel, then brigadier general, and finally major general. His statue has been placed in the national hall in Washington by the state of Pennsylvania. His brother, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, was president of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. Later he was made speaker of the First and Third congresses, and it was his deciding vote, in the memorable deadlock of April 29, 1796, which made the Jay treaty operative.

The first force to reach Lincoln in 1861 to defend the Union was a regiment from Pennsylvania composed almost entirely of descendants of Revolutionary patriots, who in the earlier days were the first to reach George Washington. It was the Germans who saved Missouri and Kentucky for the Union. Over 200,000 men of this race served in the armies of the north, 5,000 of whom were officers.

There were twenty-seven German sailors on the ill-starred Maine, which was sunk in Havana harbor. Chief Gunner Leonard G. P. Kuehlwein fired the first shot at Manila. There were thirteen German officers in Roosevelt's Rough Rider regiment, and of the three first American flags planted on San Juan hill, one was placed there by Captain Frederick Mueller, of the Rough Riders. There was a German in Hobson's little band, and Admiral Schley, the hero of Santiago, is of German descent. All of which goes to show that in times of stress Uncle Sam may well depend upon his German sons.

But it is as scholars and musicians that the Germans have made the greatest imprint on our national life. The kindergarten, with its happy combination of work and play, is a gift from German babies, and the idea of the university as developed in America is patterned after German rather than English institutions. An adequate list of German-American scholars would fill a book. Among the most eminent of these are such men as Professor Muno Franck, of Harvard, the foremost authority on German literature; Dr. Hermann Knapp, the highest authority on eye and ear troubles in America; Professor H. E. von Holst, the historian and biographer; Professor Freidrich Hirth, of Columbia University, America's oracle on China and Chinese affairs; Mrs. Maria Kraus-Boelte, the woman who introduced the kindergarten; Professor Herman V. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, the recognized authority on ancient worlds, and Miss Margaret Muller, the head of the department of German at Wellesley college.

The number of Germans in our orchestras has never been computed, but prominent musicians claim that every fourth man is of that race. The foremost orchestra leaders in America are German, among them being such men as Alfred Hartz, of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York; Franz Kneisel, of the famous Kneisel Quartet, and P. A. Schnecker, of New York, who has written more church music than any other man in America.

The Pintsch and Welsbach lights are wonders of German creation. The Brooklyn bridge, the eighth wonder of the world, was built by John Roebling. The two greatest telescopes in the world were given by James Lick, the philanthropist, and Charles Yerkes, the street-car king. Dr. John M. Schaerberle, of Lick Observatory, has discovered three comets. David Rittenhouse is the foremost astronomer in America. Charles P. Steinmetz is the inventive genius of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York. Paul L. Wolfel is the chief engineer of the American Bridge Company, and Henry Wehrum was the builder of the Lackawanna Steel Works at Buffalo. The great Nevada tunnel was executed by Adolph Sutro.

In finance there are Charles M. Schwab, Henry Frick and Frederick Weyerhauser, recently claimed to be the richest man in the world. The American captains of industry show in their ranks such men as Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, Henry Fink, the railroad president, and Henry Miller, the cattle king. Adolphus Busch and Frederick Pabst are the world's greatest brewers.

The Germans have always been prominent in politics. Of the men holding seats in the conventional assembly in 1774, six were Germans, and in the Pennsylvania delegation to congress there have always been from five to ten Germans. Richard Bartholdt, in the lower house of the national congress from Missouri, has been made president of the Interparliamentary Union. Frank Steinhart, the brilliant consul general to Havana, is of German descent.

Christopher Sauer printed the first American Bible in any European language, and Pastorius wrote the first American school book. George Anshutz was the first Pittsburg iron maker. Thomas Nast was the first great American cartoonist. Gustav Beyer has the largest collection of American beetles. P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, has the finest private art collection in America. Peter Miller was the first to translate the Declaration of Independence, reproducing it in seven languages, and John Wanamaker, who is today the foremost merchant of America, elevated the department store to its present broad scope.

We derived many of our superstitions and folk lore from the Germans. The seven years of bad luck supposed to attend one who breaks a lookingglass, is the result of their imagination, and those who fear to start a journey on Friday are indebted to them for the idea. Those who plant potatoes and onions by the changes of the moon, or have their horoscopes cast once during the year, owe their ensuing luck to the same source. The groundhog as a weather prophet received his first recognition in the Fatherland, and the feather bed is a German contribution to our civilization.

Current Events.

New York breweries form a $12,000,000 combination.

The plan for a lock canal at Panama may be abandoned and the sea-level waterway substituted.

Crime wave stirs Paris, thousands of robberies and murders having occurred within two years.

England's naval construction work will be regulated by proceedings in The Hague peace conference.

E. H. Harriman declares in New York that he would dig the Panama canal if he were given a chance.

Mrs. Marshall Field and George W. Vanderbilt buy ground in Washington and each will build a palatial home there.

British house of commons adopts a resolution favoring the disestablishment of the church in England and Wales.

William E. Curtis says South and North Carolina rank second and third, respectively, among the cotton manufacturing states.

Battle ship Connecticut, with a number of her crew stricken with typhoid, reaches New York after speedy run up the Atlantic coast.

F. R. Bentley, of Baraboo, Wis., leader of the "stalwart" faction and foe of Senator La Follette, is made internal revenue collector.

The $173,000 subtreasury mystery resolves itself into a question of endurance between the secret service men and the person or persons guilty.

Michigan Democrats nominate state ticket and adopt resolutions favoring municipal ownership and radical extension of primary election system.

Claiming the poolrooms are largely responsible for the downfall of young boys, Chief of Police Janssen, of Milwaukee, has taken steps to suppress the evil.

Interstate commerce commission inquiry into the Harriman railroads ends in New York without disclosing Harriman's profits in his various stock transactions.

C. S. Mellen, president of the New Haven road, declares the new rate law, conceived in a spirit of revenge by President Roosevelt's advisers, presages mob rule.

Attorneys for Steve Adams, on trial at Wallace, Idaho, for the murder of Fred Tyler, allege the defendant signed a confession through fear and present a strong alibi.

District Attorney Jerome bends his efforts in the Thaw trial toward preparing a way for calling a lunacy commission to determine whether or not the prisoner now is sane.

Interstate commerce commission is securing from the railroad presidents of the United States detailed information concerning the intercorporate relations affecting them.

Karl L. Siebecker, of Madison, Wis., nephew of Senator La Follette, quits his law studies, gets a job as a laborer and then elopes and weds the daughter of a mechanic.

William J. Foulkes, district attorney of Oshkosh, Wis., is sued for $5,000 by Mrs. Sarah L. Kendell, a young widow, who alleges that he jilted her after she financed his campaign.

Maddened by prosecution for an attack on a little girl, Thomas Baldwin, a business man of Colfax, Ill., kills the child he had wronged, her mother, and two of her relatives.

Supporters of the Peabody administration of the Mutual Life Insurance company are shown to have voted the names of policy-holders long dead in the recent election in New York.

Engineer is burned to death and thirty-nine persons, mostly passengers, are injured when a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train is wrecked near Connelsville, Pa., and destroyed by fire.

New York Central railroad officials, on a test train, ride around "death curve," where the recent New York city wreck occurred, at a speed of eighty-two miles an hour to prove that a fast schedule is safe.

Harry K. Thaw, at the crisis of his trial in New York, while District Attorney Jerome is seeking to have his present sanity looked into, gives out an incoherent statement scoring the prosecution and upholding his wife.

Indisputable evidence in regard to conditions in the Congo Free State shows that barbaric practices are common in treatment of the natives, says John Daniels, corresponding secretary of the National Congo Reform association, in replying to Professor Starr.

Bill to repeal the law requiring the study in schools of the effects of alcohol on the body is introduced at Springfield by Representative Murray, and it is expected to result in a hard fight against the measure on the part of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Edwin S. Tate, the alleged "gentleman burglar," held on a robbery charge, confesses that he rifled the school board safe at Peoria and burned the evidence against Newton C. Dougherty, and involves a number of prominent residents of that city in the crime.

TROUBLE.

A little black cloud away up in the sky
Raced hurrying, scurrying, flurrying by,
Frowning, foreboding and fuming. Oh, why,
Little black cloud, do you race through the sky?

Growled the little black cloud: "Very strange you don't know;
I was sent for in haste and in haste must I go.
I am laden with bundles of worry and woe
For those who are looking for trouble below."

Little black cloud, let no worry drop here;
I'd defy it with faith and destroy it with cheer.
"Then," said the cloud, "you need have no fear;
It's for those weakly doubting that blessings are near."

"To you I'll confide that grim woe will take fright,
Dull worry will hide and black trouble seek flight
From the heart that is pure and the soul that is bright,
Where there's one with the courage and will to do right."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

When She Slept.

"Woman (young); must be used to stove; sleep in; closed Sundays."—Daily Chronicle.

How she must look forward to Sunday nights!—Punch.

CORN BREAD OF OLD TIMES

True Article Can Be Made Only of Meal Ground in Old Way.

The best corn meal in the world is made in Tennessee—though the output is limited and not much of it reaches the market where urbanites dwell. The steam buhrstone has driven the water mill almost into desuetude only to be in turn crowded out by the modern roller mill. The excellent water mill still lingers in remote sections and mountain fastnesses where clear waters flow through pebbly channels in sylvan shades.

More than one of these ideal mills may be found on Fighting creek, in Sevier county, under the shadows of the Big Smoky and near unto Sugarland region, where the untaxed juice of the corn flows from modest and retiring stills. There are many such mills in the Unaka region and in various sections of middle Tennessee, where the withering blight of modern civilization, with its canned goods and packing-house meats, has not yet penetrated and where one may

> Listen to the watermill
> Through the livelong day,
> While the clicking of its wheel
> Wears the weary hours away.

But they don't bring the meal to town. The town-raised person's taste is too vitiated to appreciate it. When he eats corn bread at all with his oleomargarine or canned soup he wants the roller mill product, which suggested the idea of sawdust breakfast food to a Battle Creek Yankee. The right sort of cornbread is made from meal ground on a slow-running water mill from corn that has been well dried, the little end of the ear shelled off for the chickens or pigs, the rotten grains carefully eliminated and the corn run through a fan mill.

Before being made into bread the meal is sifted through a wire sieve or sifter, the meshes of which are not too fine. Then if good bread is not produced it is the fault of the cook. The use of sugar in making any form of cornbread should be made a felony. There is as much difference between bread from properly ground meal and the common meal of commerce as there is between a Smithfield ham and a packing-house ham—Nashville, Tenn., American.

WONDERFUL PEARL.

One as Big as a Marble, Worth 60,000 Pesos, Found.

A single pearl worth 60,000 pesos. The possibilities of pearl fishing in the Sulu sea seem unlimited. According to Stephen Jurika, of Jolo, who is now a visitor in Manila, the greatest pearl ever claimed from the sea in the Sulu archipelago was recently marketed in Singapore for 60,000 pesos, reports the Manila Times. It is the size of a marble, perfectly round and of beautiful color. The finding of the gem by a poor Moro fisherman, its seizure by the Sultan and the interference of Governor Steever, who took the part of the poor man and saw that he had justice, make good reading matter.

Under the old Moro law, in force when the American troops first took charge of Jolo, all pearls of unusual size must be sent to the Sultan, who in return made the finder a "present." The only alternative the finder of a large pearl had was to sell his pearl privately to the pearl traders, thereby placing his life in jeopardy for the trader, if he could not buy it at his own price, would report to the Sultan who had power to seize the fisherman and execute him if he so desired. Of course, under the American administration this unjust law was abolished, but so great was the fear of the poor Moros of their powerful datios that it has been the custom during the last few years for them to carry on their business secretly with the traders.

In this instance the Moro fisherman, somewhat more enlightened than his predecessors, when forced to give up his great find to the Sultan, carried into Jolo and made complaint to Colonel Steever, governor of the Sulu group. The matter was soon brought to the courts and the greedy Sultan forced to disgorge the pearl.

Governor Steever commissioned the Jolo Trading company to sell the gem for the benefit of the finder, and it was recently sent to Singapore and there sold for 60,000 pesos. The Joli Trading company received a commission of ten per cent.

So far as is known, this is the largest pearl ever taken from the Sulu sea. Three years ago a pearl, found somewhere to the south of Jolo, was carried to Batavia and there sold to a European buyer for 36,000 pesos. As previously stated, however, the business has been carried on so secretly, owing to the old law, that pearls of great value rarely see the light before they reach Singapore, and many of them not at all before Europe.

Mr. Jurika states that during the recent fair at Jolo, instituted by the government for the purpose of bringing the Moros together, Captain Trana, of the Jolo Trading company, exhibited a magnificent black pearl, valued at 7,000 pesos, a rare gem of unusual size and beauty.

The firm of Hernandez & Co., of which Mr. Jurika is a member, has been employing Japanese divers for pearling, but find them to be very unsatisfactory. As has been the case elsewhere in the islands, the Japanese, as soon as they get a little money ahead, ignore their contracts and outfit, Filipinos or Malays (sloops) of their own, entering into active competition with their employers. The best and most reliable divers, according to Mr. Jurika, are the Malays, who stand the hardships and do the work better than any others, and spend their earnings like men. The Japanese have already established settlements

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My PEPTOPAD treatment has cured Stomach and Bowel troubles of almost every form and stage, in both sexes. It relieves soreness, strengthens weak stomachs and gives you a keen, hearty appetite. If you suffer from

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WATCHES

The Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.

During the past season we have had many inquiries from our readers for prices on 16 size watches, that we have included them in our list this season. The 16 size watch is now the popular size for men and boys, being very much lighter in weight, smaller in size, and thinner than the 18 size.

With the exception of the 3-O size watches, which are Dueber-Hampden movements, we shall handle this season only Waltham and Elgin movements. The reputation and reliability of these movements are so well known to our readers that they need no further recommendation from us.

The cases used in our watches this season are the very best grade of 25-year and 20-year gold filled cases on the market. We make no extra charge this season for hand engraved cases of the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we offer you to be just exactly as represented,

and you will find our prices lower than you can purchase the same quality for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are all stem wind and stem set. The 3-O size Dueber-Hampden watches are stem wind and lever set. The 3-O size watches are the smallest ladies' watches made. They are very dainty and may be worn as chatelaines.

All Watches are sent by registered mail.

We can supply any movement made by the Waltham or Elgin companies, and will be pleased to quote prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damascened plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damascened plates.

Men's Watches

No. 100—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00	No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50
No. 101—18 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $11.50	No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $9.75
No. 102—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $15.00	No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.75
No. 103—16 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $12.25	No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $10.00
No. 104—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.50	No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50
No. 105—18 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50	No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $10.50
No. 106—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.00	No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.00
No. 107—16 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $14.50	No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

Nickel Silver Cases

No. 116—18 size, 7-jeweled works $5.30	No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works $6.60
No. 117—16 size, 7-jeweled works $6.75	No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works $8.75

Ladies' 6 Size

No. 120—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50	No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $11.00
No. 121—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50	No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $12.25

Ladies' 0 Size

No. 124—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00	No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $13.00
No. 125—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.50	No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $16.50

Ladies' 3-O Size

No. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting case, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $18.50

No. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $15.00

No. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $13.75

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The cut paper patterns now offered to our readers are furnished by the Paris Modes Co., of New York, and are the best, latest and most perfect patterns offered by any newspaper using cut paper patterns.

These patterns provide for the allowance of all seams; are easy, simple and practical to use, and perfect in fit. If the correct size is selected, a garment may be cut and made to fit perfectly without any alteration.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered. Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Ladies' Dressing Sack, With Three-Quarter Length Sleeve—Paris Pattern No. 1848—All Seams Allowed.

A new style of dressing sack is something that women hail with delight, and especially where the mode expresses such suitability and style as this one in ciel-blue French flannel. If made of challis, cashmere or lands-

down, it would be equally as pretty, and the model will also serve for dimity, lawn, or outing flannel.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the sack requires 4½ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2½ yds 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide; 1 yard of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Child's Dress, With Yoke and Bertha—Paris Pattern No. 1832—All Seams Allowed.

In white material more than in anything else this dainty little frock should be developed, but that is not to say that its career is limited to only such appearances. On the contrary, in any of the

colored linens it would be charming. The skirt, being very full, is simply finished with a deep hem, and the stitched belt into which it is gathered is very narrow.

The pattern is in 2 sizes—3 to 7 years. For a child of 5 years, the dress needs 4½ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide; 2⅛ yards of insertion and 3¼ yards of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Nine-gored Skirt, With an Under Box-Plait at Center-Back Seam and at Lower Part of the Other Seams—Paris Pattern No. 1821—All Seams Allowed.

The under box-plaits which are set in the middle seam at the back of this smart model and also under each other seam from the knee down, give the desirable fullness around the foot, which all of the new skirts must display or

be designated "out of date."

The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist, the skirt will need 11¾ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 6½ yards 36 inches wide, or 5¾ yards 42 inches wide, or 4¾ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Tucked Shirtwaist, With Yoke and Elbow Sleeves—Paris Pattern No. 1825—All Seams Allowed.

As a basis for decorative needlework, this pretty tucked shirt waist with the plain yoke answers every requirement. The front, which is trimmed in the middle, from the yoke down with a stitched box-plait edged with a frilling of lace or

embroidery, is tucked on either side of the bust, below the yoke, to give the necessary fullness.

The pattern is in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the shirt waist requires 4 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 2⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide; 6¼ yards of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Misses' Empire Jacket, With Three-Quarter Length Sleeves—Paris Pattern No. 1848—All Seams Allowed.

The prevalence of the Empire effects finds a fascinating development in this new Empire jacket for misses. The material is black peau do soi, and the narrow set-in vest is of white broadcloth

decorated with small gold buttons and loops of black and gold soutache.

The pattern is in 2 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the jacket requires 4½ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 1¾ yard 54 inches wide; as illustrated, ½ yard of silk 20 inches wide for collar and 2¾ yards of soutache braid to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Kimono Jumper, Closed at Back—Paris Pattern No. 1839—All Seams Allowed.

All of the novel features that mark the popular jumper have united to give especial style to this extremely pretty waist. The model illustrated was de-

veloped in Nattier blue messaline with Venise binding.

The pattern is in 5 sizes—32 to 40 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the jumper requires 2½ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 1⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 1¼ yards 42 inches wide; 1½ yards of applique and 2 medallions to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

17 DIED IN SCHOOL FIRE

Montreal Children Were Cut Off by Smoke.

Pupils From Three to Eight Years Old Were Sufferers, With Teacher.

Montreal, Jue., Feb. 27.—Principal Maxwell and 16 children perished in the fire yesterday afternoon in the Hochelaga school of the Protestant school commission, news of which was given in The Blade yesterday. The school was located in a brick two-story building in the east end of the city and was attended by about 200 children, whose parents are mechanics living in the neighborhood. The fire started in the furnace and was first noticed by workmen employed near by. The teachers were notified and the work of getting the children out of the building began. The kindergarten department was located on the second floor, and it was here that the loss of life occurred. The children were started out, but on reaching the landing, found the lower hall full of smoke. In to this they refused to descend, though the way at this time was quite safe. Huddled together on the stairway, at first they retreated to the rooms from which they had come. When the firemen arrived an extension ladder was placed in position and a large number of children were rescued in this way.

Assisting in the work was Miss Maxwell. The fire by this time was making its way upwards, and the smoke was growing so dense that even the experienced firemen could not stand it. Captain Carson endeavored to get Miss Maxwell to go down the ladder, but she refused, and evading the attempt to detain her, rushed into the back part of the building in search of others of the little ones. When the firemen were finally able to make their way to the back portion of the building, she was found lying on the floor, with a little one beside her. All those who perished died from asphyxiation.

The building was unprovided with fire escapes.

Miss Sarah Maxwell, principal of the school, was 31 years of age. The children who were killed ranged from 3 to 8 years.

MOUNTAIN SLIPPING.

Naples, March 4.—The mountain in the province of Potensa, near Montemurro,, which is slipping into the valley, began again yesterday to move after having remained quiescent Saturday night. Tre roaring of the avalanche was heard for a considerable distance. Trees were uprooted and the whole country was devastated. Five thousand persons are homeless and the scene is one of desolation. It is feared that the whole village will be covered over.

WHERE IS OIL KING'S CASH?

Boston Fears He Has Been Speculating.

Boston, Feb. 27.—The Boston News Bureau says: "The apparently official statement for John D. Rockefeller that he owns only 20 per cent of Standard Oil, that he is worth less than $300,000,000, and that his income could not exceed $20,000,000 in his most prosperous year raises the natural inquiry as to what has become of Mr. Rockefeller's money. It is well known that he has been at times a heavy speculator, and it is generally known that this plan does not pay.

"We know that Mr. Rockefeller ought to be worth more than $1,000,000,000 at the present time if statements made by his own family a few years ago as to the amount of his wealth had any basis of truth.

"Mr. Rockefeller has not given away enough money to reduce his fortune to $300,000,000, and the question naturally arises as to where he lost his money. He publicly announced that he did not originally invest in Amalgamated.

"Then where did he lose it?"

HASKELL WINS A VICTORY

"Jim Crow" Law Is Laid on the Table.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 28.—The constitutional convention formally killed the separate negro coach provision yesterday by laying the committee report favoring it on the table. It had been intimated that President Roosevelt would not approve the constitution if it contained this clause.

This action is regarded as a distinct victory for Delegate C. N. Haskell, who has been a consistent opponent of the "Jim Crow" plank.

SWETTENHAM OUT.

London, March 4.—The resignation of Governor Swettenham, of Jamaica, has become an accomplished fact and he will leave that island as soon as his affairs can be arranged.

RAID ON STUDENT REDS

Russian Police Make Big Haul of Bombs.

Rumors of Coming Terrorist Outbreak Set the Officers at Work.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—A party of 1,500 picked commissioners from every quarter of the city surrounded the Polytechnic institute at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and was engaged until late in the afternoon in a search of three blocks of student quarters, in the course of which twelve infernal machines, a score of pyroxylin hand grenades, a quantity of repeating rifles, two hundred pounds of pyroxilin and four hundred pounds of dynamite were seized.

The descent upon the Polytechnic institute, which had long been suspected to be a nest of socialist revolutionists, was due to information received that a series of outrages on important personages had been planned for March 10. The besieging force was prepared for all eventualities, being armed with loaded rifles and wearing cuirasses and helmets. Two police captains were in command.

On the arrival of the force in the yard, a bomb was thrown from an upper window, but did not explode. Led by Prince Andrew G. Gagarin, director of the institute, the searchers went through all of the one thousand rooms of the immense domitory and seized, besides the arms and ammunition, several wagonloads of proclamations, and thousands of copies of the new organ of the revolutionary party for circulation in the army.

Among those arrested were two members of parliament from Ufa, who had remained over night in the building, after conferences with members of the Group of Toil and Social Revolutionists. They were released when they were identified.

MICHIGAN PHONE COMPANY

To Build Long Distance Lines With $15,000,000 Capital.

Detroit, Mich., March 2.—Incorporation papers for the Interstate Long Distance Telephone company, with a capitalization of $15,000,000, were filed today at Lansing. The new company will have central offices in Detroit. It is organized for the purpose of building a long distance telephone system throughout Michigan, connecting with the various independent systems of Michigan, Ohio and points east and west. It is said that work will be begun immediately on sixty telephone circuits embracing more than 2,000 circuit miles of wire and it is expected that $1,500,000 will be expended in construction work during the coming season. The incorporators are W. B. Woodbury, H. A. Koehler, C. Marquard Foster, Max F. Koehler, T. H. Wagoner, C. H. Hood, S. B. Jeffries, George E. Lawson, H. C. Potter, Jr.; J. M. Dwyer, W. T. Barbour, Henry Koehler, Jr.; W. W. Grayson, J. J. Goodyear and F. T. Moran. These men will form the directorate of the new company and will also compose part of the directorate of the Home Telephone company, the independent system which is being constructed in Detroit.

ATROCITIES OF RUSSIA

Petition to Congress Lodges Protest Against Them.

List of Horrors Perpetrated by Czar's Government Is Recited by the Signers.

Washington, March 4.—In connection with the establishment of immigrant stations at Galveston, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C., Mr. Bennet, of New York, presented in the house yesterday a petition signed by a distinguished list of American citizens, calling upon the congress of the United States to protest against the "perverted use of governmental functions of which the Russian people are the victims."

The protest recites a list of atrocities asserted to be practiced by the Russian government in its "prolonged warfare against its own people."

The arraignment of the Russian government is as follows:

1. Thousands of men and women are dragged from their homes solely at the discretion or pleasure of local military or police authorities, placed in remote settlements of semi-savages close to and within the polar circle, where the most loathesome diseases are chronically epidemic.
2. Hospitals are deliberately fired upon by the regular troops without rebuke.
3. The Red Cross is not respected and the wounded are frequently slaughtered or thrown into the sea or buried alive with the dead.
4. Women, children, aged and decrepit men, are maimed and killed by swords, lashings, torn by bayonets and trampled under hoofs of horses.
5. Girls and young women inhabitants of districts under military protection are repeatedly given over to violation by officers as well as ordinary soldiers.
6. Tortures are applied to prisoners within fortresses and prisons to elicit information.

Other charges are also made.

SUNDAY LAW IN CANADA

Drastic Closing Regulations Now in Effect.

Montreal, Que., March 4.—The Lord's Day act went into force throughout Canada yesterday. It does not affect the province of Quebec, however, as at the time of the passage of the bill in parliament members from Quebec province protested and a clause was added to the bill permitting such provincial legislatures as wished to evade the new law, to do so by enacting a law of their own.

Some of the principal provisions of the Lord's Day act prohibit the following on Sunday:

Public entertainments given for money, advertising any such performances, base ball, foot ball, gambling, racing, hunting, shooting, fishing, the sale of intoxicating liquors except on physicians' prescription between the hours of 7 o'clock on Saturday night and 6 o'clock on Monday morning, the sale of cigars, the bringing into Canada or selling of any foreign newspaper or selling of goods, carrying on any business or the employment of any person to do on the Lord's day business or labor.

Work of necessity or mercy is permitted and the act gives a list of two dozen kinds of work that are permitted on Sunday.

ARE TO ASK FOR $500,000

M. E. Church Societies Want That Amount This Year.

Cincinnati, Feb. 28.—An appeal to the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States for $500,000 for the current year has been decided on by the merged Freedman's aid, Sunday school and educational boards of that denomination.

The committee on plan reported that all collections up to January, 1907, should be kept for the purposes formerly specified. Collections taken since will be applied in the following manner:

To Freedman's aid, 50 per cent; to board of education, 25 per cent and to Sunday schools, 25 per cent. It was also decided that the Sunday school union and tract society and board of education, the two merged organizations, whose headquarters were east, continue their work as long as necessary in New York city in order to comply with the laws and regulations of New York state, but to wind up these affairs as soon as possible to enter in Cincinnati.

25 POISONED BY COAL GAS

Whole Boarding House Overcome; Two May Die.

Smithfield, R. I., March 4.—Twenty men and five women were overcome by coal gas in a boarding house connected with the Bernon cotton mills in the village of Georgiaville, yesterday, and while nearly all were eventually resuscitates, it is feared that in two cases fatal results may follow.

The most critical case is that of John Dolan, who was employed in Georgiaville by the Providence Ice company.

Otis Patt, the proprietor of the boarding house and his wife were also rendered unconscious by the fumes, and owing to the fact that Mr. Patt is nearly 78 years old it is feared that the effects of the gas may be fatal in his case. It is said that Saturday night a large quantity of coal was put on the fire and all draughts closed, thus allowing no proper means of escape for the gas, which soon filled every room in the house. The situation was first discovered by Michael Beenville, one of the lodgers, who, upon awakening in the morning found that all the other occupants of the house were unconscious.

ONLY ONE MAN WAS KILLED

Many Houses Were Wrecked by Dynamite, However.

New York, March 4.—A round up of tunnel employes in the neighborhood yesterday revealed the actual damage wrought when several hundred pounds of dynamite exploded at Homestead, N. J., Saturday night. One man, George Johnson, watchman, is missing, and is believed to have been blown to atoms; four persons were severely, and twice as many slightly injured; the plant of the Pennsylvania railroad contractors wrecked; one house was torn to pieces, 400 houses lost their windows, while a half dozen homes and Gevernauds' silk factory were considerably damaged. The seriously injured were removed to a hospital where it was said all would recover.

Johnson is known to have been on duty just before the explosion, and his hat was picked up from the ruins of the tool buildings that were leveled.

62 DEATHS ON RAILROADS

Columbus, O., March 1.—There were 62 deaths on Ohio steam railroads in February, an unusually high rate. There were 3 passengers, 33 trespassers, 22 employes and 4 travelers on highways killed. Two passengers and three trespassers were killed on the traction lines.

TO PAY OLD LAND CLAIM

Indianapolis, Ind., March 4.—The Indiana legislature granted a claim of the Vincennes University for $120,548 for land taken from the university by the state nearly one hundred years ago. The bill now goes to the governor for signature.

WED A PRINCESS.

Cannes, France, March 4.—Jerome B. Landfield, professor of history at the University of California, and Princess Lluba Lobanoff Rostovsky were married at the Russian church here yesterday in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of Russians and Americans.

The General Condemnation of So-Called Patent or Secret Medicines

of an injurious character, which indulge in extravagant and unfounded pretensions to cure all manner of ills, and the

National Legislation Enacted to Restrict Their Sale

have established more clearly than could have been accomplished in any other way

The Value and Importance of Ethical Remedies.

Remedies which physicians sanction for family use, as they act most beneficially and are gentle yet prompt in effect, and called ethical, because they are of

Known Excellence and Quality and of Known Component Parts.

To gain the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the world and the approval of the most eminent physicians, it is essential that the component parts be known to and approved by them, and, therefore, the California Fig Syrup Company has published for many years past in its advertisements and upon every package a full statement thereof. The perfect purity and uniformity of product which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character are assured by the California Fig Syrup Company's original method of manufacture, known to the Company only.

There are other ethical remedies approved by physicians, but the product of the California Fig Syrup Company possesses the advantage over all other family laxatives that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts, without disturbing the natural functions or any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of Syrup of Figs, and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtlessly it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs; and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for Syrup of Figs, or by the full name, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, and the same heretofore known by the name, Syrup of Figs, which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. U. S. A. New York, N. Y.
London, England.

Personal Stories

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Three men, whose names were at one time in the mouths of almost every American, and who are spending their remaining days in seclusion, are David Turpie of Indiana, J. Proctor Knott of Kentucky, and Roger Q. Mills of Texas. Their names are rarely seen in print nowadays, yet they are enjoying life among their books in their several homes. Turpie and Knott were Democrats in the senate and house in the days when civil war had reduced that party until it had so few members that it could not demand a roll call. Mills came in soon after and then served as chairman of the ways and means committee when the Democrats returned to power.

Proctor Knott is one of the most picturesque men in the country. He won fame in congress as a humorist, and that fact has embittered his life. He liked to be funny, but he was also serious. A screamingly funny speech he made in 1870 on the question of paving Pennsylvania avenue, ranked him as a professional humorist. Protest as he would, every time he got up to speak the house would begin to laugh, and it was no use to be anything but frivolous. A year later he discovered Duluth, Minnesota. Duluth was then an imaginary spot on an imaginary railroad. In speaking against the proposed subsidy for this railroad, Knott employed an unparalleled flow of sarcastic oratory and described Duluth as the center of the universe. Thirty-six years have passed and Duluth, large thanks to Proctor Knott's advertising, is one of the greatest lake ports in the world.

Proctor Knott was born in Kentucky in 1829, and after being admitted to the bar, went to Missouri to make his fortune. He had the sum of one dollar when he arrived at his destination. He sat on a stump awhile and was lonesome. Then he went into a country store and bought five cents' worth of chewing tobacco. He stepped on the scales to weigh himself and tipped the beam at ninety-five pounds. He likes to tell how he began life with ninety-five cents and ninety-five pounds. In his long political career Proctor Knott held many positions of honor. He was in the Missouri legislature and later served as attorney general of that state. Kentucky sent him to congress again and again and also elected him governor. After teaching law in Central college, he retired to Lebanon.

When his old friends drop in there to see him they can always hear a good story and have a hearty laugh, but he prefers his seclusion—mourning that a world with a funny bone would not permit a good joker to be serious when he wanted to. Duluth is proud of him, and has entertained him as the guest of the city. There was a great race horse named Proctor Knott; there are hundreds of boys named after him; and in the after dinner speeches of the time there are innumerable mavericks born of the wit of the old man who is now laughing over his books in Lebanon.

David Turpie probably would have been in the Senate today had the Democrats held Indiana. Beveridge succeeded him. Mr. Turpie is in his seventy-eighth year and since his retirement from public life has devoted himself to his books. He has written a charming story of Indiana life, called "Sketches of My Own Times." He first went to the Senate in 1863 as the successor of Jesse D. Bright, who was expelled for disloyalty to the union. Of all those who were in the Senate then, but one other survives, and he is John B. Henderson, of Missouri. In 1887 Turpie went to the Senate for the second time and remained twelve years. He was a colleague of the mighty Dan Voorhees, and is known as the most scholarly of Hoosiers. He was the last Democrat to represent his commonwealth in the upper house of Congress.

Roger Q. Mills lives alone at Corsicana. He is nearly four score and has permitted the world to wag on far ahead of him. He does not answer letters that seek to drag from him expressions on timely political events. It is said he does not even read the newspapers, and takes no interest in current affairs. He went to Congress in 1873, when Blaine was speaker. He served under two other Republican speakers, Keifer and Reed, and under four Democratic speakers, Kerr, Randall, Carlisle and Crisp. Then he went to the Senate at that time when the Democrats were in control there. He was a big and powerful man, and his influence on the course of government was always to be reckoned with. At one time the Mills tariff reduction bill was a burning issue, but now Mills is not considered by either stand-patters or revisionists. His own political downfall came just before the retirement of his party from power, and he went back to private life a poor man. Then the Texas oil boom came, and on the Mills farm was found the highest quality of oil west of Pennsylvania. It made him rich, but he didn't care. There are books in Corsicana, and old Roger Q. Mills has found his friends among them.

Charles Egbert Craddock and Will Allen Dromgoole are two woman writers who are fast friends. Miss Mary N. Murfree is the real name of Craddock, author of The Great Smoky, but Miss Dromgoole's masculine name is her very own. Both of them have had some amusing experiences with those who did not know they were women. Miss Murfree was asked to a dinner in Boston when her publisher knew her only as Charles Egbert Craddock. The dinner was planned as a stag affair and when Miss Murfree arrived the doorkeeper told her that there were to be no ladies present, and denied her admission. Miss Dromgoole once received a complimentary letter from James Whitcomb Riley, after the publication of a book of her verses. The letter began, "Dear Will," and ended with a cordial invitation to come over and "hit it up with the boys." She explained, and of course the author of "That Old Sweetheart of Mine" promptly apologized.

The first public recognition of George Washington's genius is an appreciation written by an English army officer under the ill-starred General Braddock. This was published in the Scot's Magazine of Edinburgh, in 1757, a year after the famous defeat. The officer who wrote the letter said that the entire command would have been annihilated if it had not been for the bravery and sagacity of Major George Washington and Captain Stephen Rozzell Donohoe, of the Alexandria rifles. A faded copy of this magazine is exhibited with pardonable pride by the seventh Stephen Rozzell Donohoe, who is now the editor of the county paper at Fairfax Court House, Virginia.

In the last act of The Great Divide, played by Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller, a little old woman appears who is cheerd to the echo. She is Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, who steps into the place made vacant by the death of "Grandmother Gilbert" as the oldest woman on the American stage. Mrs. Whiffen was the original "Little Buttercup" in the first American production of Pinafore, which was played at the Standard theatre in New York in 1879. Mrs. Whiffen is affectionately referred to by her admirers as "the old timer." She has a remarkable memory, and talks most entertainingly of her early experiences. She tells how the theatres used to have their own stock companies, the stars traveling about, finding new supporting companies at each stop. In those days they were given their lines only a day in advance, and had to learn them by the process called "winging the parts," which meant sticking them in the nearest scenery as they rushed on the stage in response to their cues, trusting to luck to regain them before the scene shifters hoisted them out of their reach. Mrs. Whiffen is as sincerely loved by the people behind the scenes as she is by the public.

Joseph Choate, who is a power in law as well as in diplomacy, had an amusing experience with a young Hebrew lawyer with whom he was once associated in a big law case. The young lawyer, being uncertain of the amount to demand as a fee, took his difficulty to Mr. Choate. "That's all right, my boy," replied the great attorney, "I am going to send in my bill in a few days, and I will just double it and send you my personal check for your half." In a few days the check came, and the amount was tenfold what the young Jew had dreamed of demanding. He replied instantly to Mr. Choate, expressing his delight, and in a postscript said: "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

Miss Jean Stone, daughter of ex-Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, had the distinction of being the first lady to board the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, after the battle of Manila harbor. Miss Stone was traveling with a party in Europe and happened to be at one of the ports where the fleet called on its triumphant journey homeward. She found that the victorious admiral, after electrifying the world with his gallant dash into Manila bay, had given himself over to the rather unwarriorlike pastime of making paper flowers to adorn the barren conservatory on the ship. She wore one of his make-believe posies ashore as proudly as if it were a button of the Legion of Honor. The only living thing aboard the Olympia that was injured during the memorable engagement was the pet canary, which had been so violently thrown from its perch by the vibration of the big guns as to break one of its legs. Miss Stone found the sailors tenderly nursing the little songster that was hobbling bravely about with its broken leg in splints.

A DIFFERENCE

It Paid This Man to Change Food.

"What is called 'good living' eventually brought me to a condition quite the reverse of good health," writes a N. Y. merchant.

"Improper eating told on me till my stomach became so weak that food nauseated me, even the lightest and simplest lunch, and I was much depressed after a night of uneasy slumber, unfitting me for business.

"This condition was discouraging, as I could find no way to improve it. Then I saw the advertisement of Grape-Nuts food, and decided to try it, and became delighted with the result.

"For the past three years I have used Grape-Nuts and nothing else for my breakfast and for lunch before retiring. It speedily set my stomach right and I congratulate myself that I have regained my health. There is no greater comfort for a tired man than a lunch of Grape-Nuts. It insures restful sleep, and an awakening in the morning with a feeling of buoyant courage and hopefulness.

"Grape-Nuts has been a boon to my whole family. It has made of our 2-year-old boy, who used to be unable to digest much of anything, a robust, healthy, little rascal weighing 32 pounds. Mankind certainly owes a debt of gratitude to the expert who invented this perfect food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

STOMACH TROUBLE
Cured—Free Trial

A $1.00 box of Haskell's Tablets for stomach trouble sent free to any sufferer of **dyspepsia, indigestion, heart fluttering, nervousness, sour stomach, distress after eating, sick headache,** etc. It costs you nothing to try these tablets. They contain no harmful drugs—they relieve instantly. So sure am I that Haskell's Tablets will benefit you that I will, at my own risk, send you a dollar box. Give them a fair trial. If they help you, pay for them; if not, it is my loss. Book Free. W. S. Haskell, Dept. B. 842 W. State St., Marshall, Mich.

Be Good TO YOURSELF! "IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND;" if you need help try my new invention—not a drug—the BACHELOR'S FRIEND, based on 50 years study. Free trial offered by Dr. Foote, Box 788, New York

AGENTS WANTED Sell $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 50c; best seller; 300 per cent profit. Write today for terms. F. R. Greene, 25 Lake St., Chicago

HANDSOME AND WEALTHY LADY, has $10,000 cash, will inherit Ten Thousand more, wishes to meet young or middle aged man with view to matrimony. (Poverty no objection.) Address Miss Hart, Dept. 314, 54 Wabash, Chicago.

GENTLEMAN WORTH $20,000 IN REAL ESTATE, also has good income, would like to meet lady with intention to marry. No objection to poor lady. Address Mr. H., Room 923, Ceylon Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED: MEN TO TRAVEL, deliver samples and advertise our goods locally. Salary $81 per month, expenses advanced. BEEZLEY CO., Dept. 8, Monon Block, Chicago.

$91 Per month, expenses advanced. Men to travel, collect names, advertise and distribute samples. Permanent. SAUNDERS CO., Dept. 8, Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

FREE Your past, present and future as revealed by the planets and told by a mystic adept in Egyptian Astrology. Send stamp and date of birth to PROF. ESME BYAM, Dept. 6, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

WANTED—Good Man in each county to represent and advertise Hardware Department, put out samples, etc. Salary $21.00 weekly. Expense money advanced. Dept. L 6. THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, CHICAGO.

PEAT SWAMPS turned into coal mines—peat coal, coke, gas, litter. Peat bogs developed and plants erected. Dealer in peat machinery and peat products. J. Bordollo, Kingsbridge, New York City.

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Our "National Leader" Top Buggy at $49.50, guaranteed 2 years, is a great bargain. Has all latest features. We want to send you our large catalog describing this buggy, and 100 other styles. Don't buy 'till you see it. No middleman between you and us. You save one-half. Write for Free Money-Saving Catalog.
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NO MONEY WITH ORDER

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

Sunday.
Who weeps, yet worships some sweet silent star,
e E'en through the tears shall catch uplifting light,
We grow to what our aspirations are;
Look, up, oh, soul, and be a star tonight!

Monday.
No man or woman of the humblest sort
can really be strong, pure and good
without the world being better for it,
without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of this goodness.

Tuesday.
Joy hides behind the solemn eyes
Of sorrow in her darkest hours,
as underneath the snow there lies
The promise of a thousand flowers.

Wednesday.
Life is not wages, but worth; not what we have, but what we are.

Thursday.
What's the use of hunting worry?
What's the use to fret and stew.
When there's not a ghost of reason
To believe it eases you?
absolutely necessary.

Friday.
The blessing of a house is goodness. The honor of a house is hospitality. The ornament of a house is cleanliness. The happiness of a house is contentment.

Saturday.
To be cheerful,(to be happy, to make one's self a stimulating, gladdening influence in the world is the supreme duty of every human being.

Nothing Too Good for the Family

Best parlors have gone out of fashion. The shut-up room in the home, which was kept darkened and unused, is a thing of the past for those who keep pace with modern improvements. The living room has come to take its place and form the heart of the home where all may gather without fear of spoiling the furniture. The parlor as it used to be was only a form of pretentious display. It was a room too good to be commonly entered, a shrine where household gods were enthroned and left to silence and darkness, except upon rare occasions.

No one was at home in it. The visitors who were entertained within its chill and formal walls felt the stiffness and put on their company manners. The family was ill at ease because of being in an unaccustomed place, and there could be no congeniality in a room reserved for state occasions only.

One can tell in a moment upon entering a room whether it is in daily use or not. If it is reserved for company, it has a formal atmosphere which no amount of handsome furnishing can overcome. It has no individuality. It might as well be a sample room in a furniture store, fitted out to attract customers, so far as the ome feeling is concerned.

A home reflects the character of the people who make it. Think it over and you will realize there is some house you particularly love to go to. It may be poorly furnished, and it may be humble, but it seems cozy and homelike, and you are sure to have a "good time" whenever you go there to visit. There is no restraint, no best parlor formality, which makes you feel as if you must sit on the edge of your chair like a poor relation. The chances are that a home of this sort has no best parlor.

It was once the custom to doom the best room in the house to tea parties, courtings, weddings and funerals, and it is hard to grow away from old customs. When a friend "ran in," she never thought of going to the front door, but went around to the back, where she was probably entertained in the kitchen because the kitchen was the brightest and cheeriest place in the house. No one wanted to go into the darkened parlor where the shades were always kept drawn for fear of fading the carpet. It was impossible to have a good, comfortable visit there, and more than likely one spoke in a hushed voice in the presence of so much cherished grandeur.

It is a wise plan to be careful of what you have, but it is most unwise to be so careful that you cannot enjoy your possessions.

Best parlors are too often obtained by paying the dear price of hard labor and rigid economy, and then after you have the carpet, lace curtains, plush furniture and pictures for which your heart yearned, the memory of what these things have cost creates the desire to hoard them like a miser. They mean more to a housekeeper than to anyone else. The children are afraid to do more than peep through the door and gaze with awe into the shadowy interior. The "men folks" would never dream of going there for rest and comfort, and so it remains unvisited except when company comes for whom it is opened.

A room that is only occasionally heated is colder in the winter than out of doors. The damp and the chill get into its walls and it takes more than one roaring fire to remove them. In summer a shut-up room grows musty because of the exclusion of sunshine and air, two things which all mankind should hail as blessings.

The wide veranda where the family may live out of doors in the summer, and the big living room where the household assembles in winter, are considered important parts of a home by the modern householder. The writer of this has in mind a home in Toledo, where lives a woman who has won fame as a writer for children. Originally her house was of the front parlor and sitting room variety, but she has added to it, at the back, where an abundance of air and sunshine may come through its many windows, a large living room which, one knows immediately upon entering, is the heart of the home. Here there are shelves of books, a piano, a writing desk, a big table for magazines and papers, two comfortable couches and several easy chairs, none of which are too good for daily use, and all of these things bear signs of being thoroughly enjoyed by the family.

It is the kind of a home where, when the children come in from school the first thing they ask is, "where's mother?" And when the man of the house returns from business, the first question he asks the children is, "where's your mother?"

Unless some housekeeping duty requires her attention, she is always in the living room at the hour her dear ones gather, and here they talk over the events of the day, or have music, or do the many pleasant little things that come into the daily life of a united family.

There are no shut-up rooms in that house, and not the sign of a best parlor. Every room is free to any one who wishes to use it, but the one that is used most is the living room where the life of the household centers and the spirit of love abides.

No woman likes to be thought or called a tyrant, but the household tyrant of the most aggravating kind is the woman who has a best parlor which she reserves for show and keeps solely for the use of company. It is all very well to give of your best to the stranger within your gates, but the truest hospitality is to treat your guests in a way which excludes any possibility of their thinking themselves the cause of extra work and a different order of living. And then, why should a woman's husband and children be made to feel they are not as worthy of the best as a visitor?

The best parlor is a temple for idols. It is here that things which money have bought are set up to be carefully guarded and worshiped. They are put on parade occasionally, and then returned to their box to remain unused until the opening password is given by the name "company." It is folly to work and deny one's self just to buy things to show to company. The prettiest things, the nicest things, the most cherished things you possess should be brought together in the pleasantest room in the house, where they may be enjoyed by every member of the family. If the children display symptoms of high spirits which may prove destructive, why there is the out-of-doors to call to their attention, where they may romp and run wild until they have let off sufficient "steam" to make them harmless for the time being.

The living room is a new fashion to be highly recommended. Though its furniture is very plain, it does not matter, but if it should be possible to have it of the best parlor variety, make it the heart of the home just the same, and remember there is nothing too good for the family.

The Cozy Corner

"I have come to bring back the 'umbrella' I borrowed of the editor on that rainy day when we had such a pleasant visit in the Cozy Corner, and to say that I am very much obliged for the accommodation.

"In spite of that, I was 'wet as a drowned rat' when I reached home, and thought my chances for a cold were excellent. This is what I did: I immediately removed all of my wet garments and replaced them with dry ones, bathed my feet in cold water, and rubbed them till the circulation was completely restored. Then I put on dry, warm stockings and a pair of knit slippers, which are warmer than any other shoe. I treated my chest as I had my feet—a cold water bath followed by vigorous rubbing. Then an application on my chest of camphorated oil on a piece of muslin, and this covered with a piece of flannel. Lastly, I drank a glass of camphor sling—made by putting twelve drops of camphor and two teaspoonfuls of sugar in a glass two-thirds full of water as hot as I could drink it. Then I laid me down on a couch, covered—head and all—with a comforter, and—went to sleep. In half an hour I wakened free from any ill feelings, warm and comfortable, and ready to take up my work. There was not a trace of the cold I had so fairly earned by the exposure.

"The whole process of cure—or prevention—occupied but three-quarters of an hour, and was well worth the trouble. Very often a little time used in this way will save days of uncomfortable feelings, if not real sickness.

"When I first reached home I thought I must go right to get supper and do the chores I usually do, but by taking care of myself first, I was able to get everything finished in good time and to work with comfort."—Anna L.

"Speaking of getting caught in the rain," said Mrs. G., "reminds me of one time When I was visiting a friend in the city. We had been out shopping all the afternoon when there came up one of the very unexpected and violent thunder storms which we have in summer. The rain just poured down in sheets! The streets were flooded in a few minutes, and everyone hurried to the first available place for shelter. The violence of the storm ceased in about half an hour, though the rain still fell, and people started for their homes. Standing near me in a store, was a lady with a child about six years old. Both were dressed beautifully, having been to an entertainment. Then the rain came on, and they were forced to seek shelter. As soon as the worst of the storm was over the lady asked the owner of the store to telephone for a carriage for her from a neighboring stable.

"While waiting for it an acquaintance of the lady said: 'Aren't you very extravagant to call a carriage? It will not rain much longer and you do not live so very far.'

"'No,' she replied, 'the carriage will cost about a dollar, and to walk home, or attempt to ride in the street cars—crowded as they are—could not fail to ruin my dress and that of my little daughter. Her hat alone cost more than several rides will, and we have on our very best clothes, so I think it much cheaper to take the carriage, to say nothing of the discomfort we shall save ourselves.'

"The carriage came then, and she and the child stepped into it and in ten or fifteen mines were home, safe and dry. I had never thought of the matter in that light before, but now I think hers was the greater economy."—Mrs. G.

"The day we went home from here," chimed in Nellie W., "I could not but notice the difference in the way women who were out in the rain carried themselves. Some had on long skirts, and, in trying to hold them up, dragged them close about their feet so they got as wet as if they had let them hang down. Others seemed to know just how to take hold of their skirts so they would clear the ground nicely, but the happiest looking of all were the women whose dress skirts were made to clear the ground by four or five inches, so the wearer could walk along care free as far as her gown was concerned. Such a gown with a raincoat, umbrella and rubbers, would make a woman perfectly independent of the weather, and she could even enjoy a rainstorm."—Nellie W.

I am looking with a great deal of interest for the appearance of the "expense accounts" of our housekeepers. I have read in different papers and magazines estimates of these expenses, but have never yet found any that seemed possible for a family in our circumstances. My husband works, at fair wages, and we try to be as economical as we can, but when we have our rent and fuel, with food, clothing and other expenses for a family of six persons—four of them growing boys—it is very hard to save much. I hope that we can find help in these letters through the methods and ways in which others may have of spending their incomes.—"F. R. B."

WAYS TO CLEAN.

If your kitchen table or your bread board is discolored and scrubbing with soap and water does not whiten it, take a piece of bathbrick, wash the board with hot, soapy water, and then rub it thickly with the bathbrick. Then use a good scrub brush and more hot water, give a thorough scrubbing, rinse it in clean water and put it out in the sunlight to dry if possible. Fine sand used instead of a bathbrick will usually, in conjunction with soap and water, remove the most obstinate stains.

A good substitute for the silver polish sold at the stores is to be found in common cooking soda, which should be used in small quantities in just the same way as the ordinary polish. Cooking soda is also excellent for cleansing purposes about the kitchen sink.

Where there is a bad tea stain on the tablecloth wet the place thoroughly with glycerine, let it soak a few minutes, then wash out with warm water; be sure to wash it out thoroughly. Apply boiling water afterward; when the cloth is washed there will be no sign of the stain.

A cake of magnesia and a clothes brush are very good friends and save many trips to the cleanser. Rub the spot with magnesia and let it remain a few hours and brush away. The stain will have disappeared. Rub both sides of the spot if possible and let the magnesia remain for even two days if the spot is a very bad one. This can be used for spots on silk.

Fresh paint on cotton or linens is easily removed by rubbing on lard, then washing with cold water and a little kerosene. The black machine grease from a wagon axle, from machinery or from a trolley track should be covered with lard and afterwards washed out in cold water with the aid of kerosene.

For cleaning wash basins and baths use common dry salt. Rub some salt on with a cloth. Often a sort of scum in noticed in the basins in a marble washstand in the bathroom. The salt takes it off easily and leaves the basin shining and clean.

To clean finger-marks on doors, rub with a piece of flannel dipped in kerosene oil. The marks will disappear like magic. Afterward wipe with a clean cloth wrung out of hot water to take away the smell. This is better than using soap and water, as it does not destroy the paint.

FOR THE CAKE-MAKERS.

Hot Water Sponge Cake.

Beat the yolks of three eggs to a thick cream, then add gradually one cupful of powdered sugar. Stir in half a cupful of boiling water with half a teaspoonful of lemon juice and some of the grated rind of the lemon. At the last, fold in alternately a cupful of sifted flour and the stiffly beaten whites of the three eggs. Bake in a tin that has a tube in the center.

Sunshine Cake.

Beat the yolks of five eggs to a very stiff froth, whip the whites of seven eggs to a foam and add a third of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and whip until stiff; add to these whites of eggs one and a quarter cupfuls of granulated sugar and beat it in well, then add the yolks, and one cupful of flour folded lightly through. Put in a moderate oven at once, will bake in twenty to forty minutes. A slight pinch of salt may be added to the whites of the eggs before whipping. Any flavor may be used.

Cocoanut Cake.

Cream one cupful of sugar and half a cupful of butter together and add three-quarters of a cupful of sweet milk. Beat separately the yolks and whites of three eggs and add the yolks first to the mixture, then two and a half cupfuls of flour in which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, then add the beaten whites of eggs and lastly one cupful of grated or desiccated cocoanut. Save out some of the cocoanut to use in the frosting of the cake. Bake in a deep tin.

Icing for Cake.

Take the whites of two eggs and as much water as egg. Put the eggs in one glass and water in another until you have the same measure. Mix together with confectioner's sugar and add half a teaspoonful of baking powder. This will make a cream icing such as bakers use.

Maple Sugar Cookies.

Mix together one cupful of sugar and one cupful of crushed maple sugar, two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of water, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flour enough to roll out. Do not make too stiff. Bake in quick oven.

The Great Floral Festival

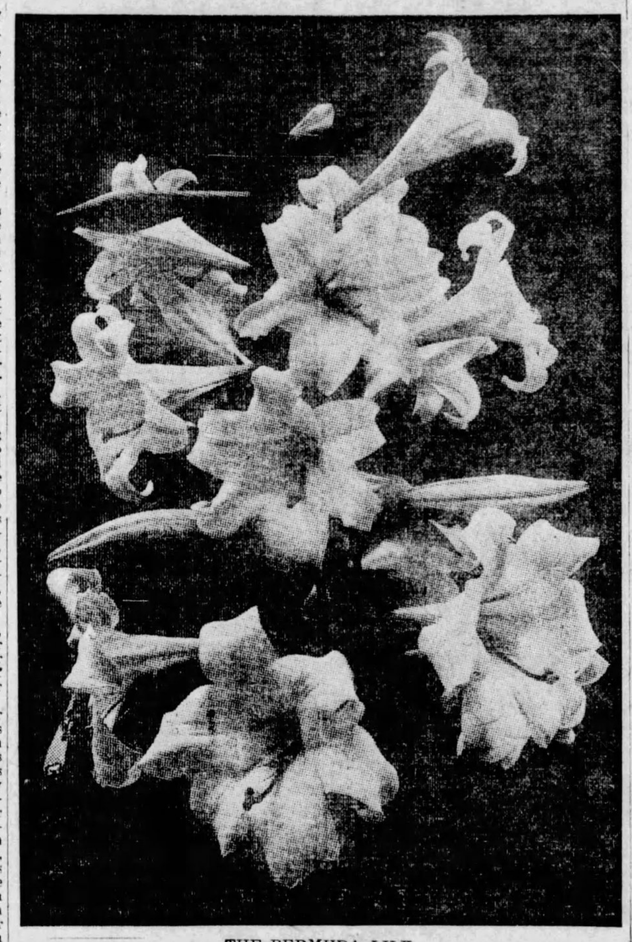
Easter is the great floral festival of the year. No other holiday is so intimately connected with flowers. There are two reasons for this: The return of flowers in springtime after the dead of winter symbolizes the Resurrection. Moreover, long centuries before the Christian era the necessity of a spring flower-festival was felt by humanity, simply because the return of spring is so joyous an event that a day must be set apart so that we may all celebrate it, rich and poor alike.

The practical lesson, then, that comes home to every individual it this: We ought to give flowers to some one on Easter. The very best thing we can do is to give plants that we have grown ourselves, because these have our personality in them and therefore mean more to the recipient. The next best thing is to buy flowering plants for some one, because plants last longer than cut flowers, and because the person who receives them must do something for their welfare daily and think of the giver when this slight service is performed. The third best thing is to give cut flowers.

But the essential thing is the giving; every year when you give flowers to someone at Easter, you are privileged to receive a certain spiritual experience which becomes richer year by year. To omit this giving for a single year is to miss something out of one's life that is very precious. One cannot grow without giving, and of all forms of gifts, flowers are the least tainted with commercialism, because flowers are symbolical; and of all flower-giving on holidays, Easter giving has, or may have, the highest and best significance.

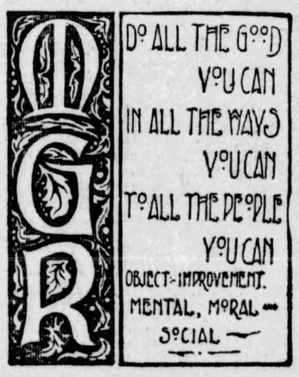
The favorite color at Easter is white, just as red is the dominant color for Christmas flowers. Red stands for warmth and happiness in the dead of winter; white stands for purity and for the Resurrection.

The most appropriate flower for Easter is unquestionably the lily, because it has been associated for the longest time with Easter. The Easter lily of today is not the lily of history and of religious paintings. It was not until the early eighties that the Madonna or Annunciation lily was displaced as an Easter flower by the Bermuda lily. The Madonna lily does not bloom outdoors in northern United States at Easter time, as it does in southern Europe, and it is not so easily forced into bloom as is the Bermuda lily. Moreover, the Bermuda lily is generally considered to be a more beautiful flower. It is a longer and larger flower and shaped like a trumpet, whereas the Madonna lily is bell-shaped.—The Garden Magazine.



THE BERMUDA LILY.

—From The Garden Magazine.



I come this bright morning to ask for admittance to the M. G. R., and will continue to keep its rules and live up to its motto as I have been doing for a number of years, if I am admitted. One of the rules—as I have read them—is that each member must write something of "general interest," and although it may not be "general," I think it may interest some of you to hear of our valentine party this year.

In the first place, it was a surprise party for our hostess. Her mother knew all about it. We brought everything we needed and some of the girls were a committee to serve supper, and others to pick up things before we left the house, so we would not make any more trouble for the family than possible.

There were ten girls and the same number of boys, with one extra boy as partner for our hostess, and when she opened the door to us the only thing she could see was a transparency on which she read: "We are your valentines." A regular program had been arranged, so we need lose no time in thinking what to do, and some of the games we played were too funny for anything.

One of them was "Questions and Answers." After all were seated, one of the girls carried around a basket with a whole lot of papers in it on which were written a question of some kind, the funnier the better, and each paper was numbered. At the same time another one of the company passed round the circle with a basket containing words, or a sentence that could be used as an answer; these also were numbered. Each person in the room took a question and an answer from the basket as it was passed to them, until all were taken.

Then the judge, who sat at the end of the room, would pull a number, and the one holding that number would read the question on the paper with the number; then the judge called for another number and the answer bearing that number was read.

As you can imagine, such a hit-and-miss arrangement brought out some very strange answers to the questions. One of the boys—for instance—had the question marked five, which was: "When did you last wash your face?" The next number called was seven, and the most particular young girl in the room had to answer from her paper: "In 1776." Another very young man was covered with confusion when his answer required him to say that "Betsy Ross" made his trousers.

We had a letter box from which everyone drew a valentine addressed to them, and these were also a source of fun, as they were many of them "original."

There were other games, and some music, and finally the grand march out to supper, partners being chosen by matching rhymes—one-half of a rhyme being given to a girl and the other half to a boy, in a haphazard way.

We did not stay long after supper, as that was one of the promises the hostesses' mother insisted upon before she would let us come.

This may seem like a very tame and childish way to have a valentine party, to some of you who have so much greater things, but we are easily satisfied in our little town, and enjoyed our party very much, and I hope the description will answer for my ticket of admission.—Grace Frost (Indiana).

Dear M. G. R.'s.—Will you admit a "Buckeye Mother" into your interesting circle? You know at school we soon learn that a cipher counts if it is on the right side, and I hope I may count on the right side with you. "India," am I correct when I surmise from your name that you have taken up that noble, sacrificing work of missionary in India?

"Olive Branch," I enjoy your stories very much.

"Florida Old Man," congratulations. "Mother's Stay," I, for one, miss you. Come oftener.

Hoping all the M. G. R.'s may have "just enough cloud in their sky to make a beautiful sunset," I will come again and tell you something that will interests you if this escapes the waste basket.—"Buckeye Mother."

Another applicant for membership writes:

Dear M. G. R.'s—Will you admit a North Carolina girl to your charming circle? I think the M. G. R.'s write such nice letters.

Who has my birthday, February the fourth?

One Sunday, a short time ago, I heard a minister say in his sermon that no one had any right to drive their horses or mules on Sunday except to church. I should like to have the M. G. R. opinion on the Sunday excursion question.

Now I will say good-by and try to come again. In my next letter I will tell you something of my country, "Pet."

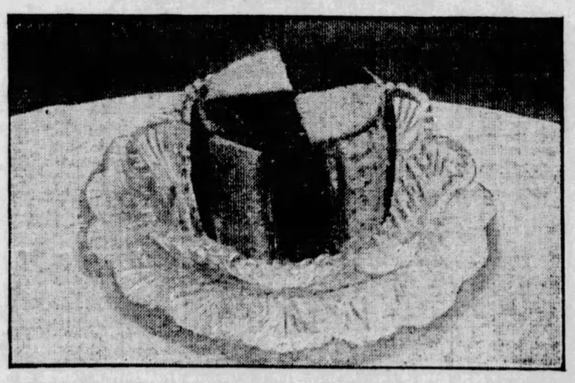
We should like very much to hear more of you and your home in North Carolina.

Dear Miss Prudence and all M. G. R.'s: After such a long delay the "W. Va. School Girl" straggles back into the circle, if she is accepted. Since I last visited you I have changed my name—"School Girl" to "Hello Girl," and my country home for a home in the noisy, bustling city. And the ponies for the privilege of walking. But I haven't once forgotten a single one of the circle, not even "Oregon Bach."

I sympathize with "Compositor." While I don't have the troubles of a compositor, I have the troubles of a telephone operator. Think of half a dozen persons wanting you to give their call, and two or three long distance calls coming in all at once. Then you have to write, talk, put up and cut connections all at the same time. It isn't so hard as you would think by the description I have given.

If there are any other operators in the M. G. R. circle let us hear from them.—"W. Va. School Girl."

Charlotte Russe



Many cooks look upon a charlotte russe as something far beyond their ability to make and then turn to compounding of a more complicated pie or cake.

Select a mould having nearly straight sides and almost any kitchen closet furnishes a suitable pan or bowl. Brush a sheet of writing paper over with olive oil or melted butter, or use paraffine paper. Cut a piece to fit the bottom of the mould neatly and a strip to lay round the sides; fasten with a pin.

Bake a sponge cake in a shallow pan and when 24 hours old it is ready for lining the mould. For the charlotte russe as illustrated cut a round piece with crust on one side, cut across twice and turn alternate layers over. Line the sides of the mould with inch-wide strips not over three-eighths of an inch thick, turning crust and crumb alternately to make light and dark strips.

For the filling soak one-quarter of a box of gelatine in two tablespoons of water, dissolve with three tablespoons of boiling water. Beat one-half pint of thick cream and one-half cup of milk together until stiff, add two level tablespoons of powdered sugar, a teaspoon of vanilla flavoring and the dissolved gelatine. Beat continuously and when the mixture begins to stiffen turn into the cake lined mould.

Familiar Quotations

Some of the most familiar quotations have the most unfamiliar sources. Two which are ordinarily attributed to the Bible, are: "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" and "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." The former is from the "Journal" of John Wesley, one of the founders of Methodism, and the latter is from Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." Sterne was a rector of the Church of England.

"Better late than never" is an everyday expression, yet few know it to be from Don Quixote. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever" is of most familiar utterance. It occurs in Keat's Endymion. "Brevity is the soul of wit" is in daily use by people who do not remember that it was written by no less a person than Shakespeare in "Hamlet."

"Care will kill a cat, therefore let's be merry," has a Shakesperean sound, but in truth is from the pen of George Withers.

He that complies against his will
Is of the same opinion still.

A well known expression, yet few people have ever read Samuel Butler's "Hudibras," the great satire in which it occurs.

"For men must work and women must weep" has been made more familiar through the poem, Kingley's "Three Fishers," being set to music.

In Scott's "Marmion" occurs the couplet:

Oh, what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive.

A quotation every child hears in its lessons on integrity.

The hostess, wishing to pay delicate tribute to her guest, speaks of her visit as being "Like angel visits, few and far between," which expression originated with Thomas Campbell in his "Pleasures of Hope." "Coming events cast their shadows before" is from the same source. Milton wrote: "They also serve who only stand and wait." "Damn with faint praise" is from Alexander Pope, as is also "Order is heaven's first law." Another familiar quotation from Pope is: "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," from his "Essay on Man," and yet a fourth well known Pope quotation is: "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

Dryden is responsible for: "None but the brave deserve the fair," and also: "Men are but children of a larger growth," while from Thomas Gray we have: "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

In Oliver Goldsmith's beautiful "Vicar of Wakefield" we find the following paragraph:

"Well, upon my word, Mrs. Primrose, you have the finest children in the whole country."

"Ay, neighbor," she would answer, "they are as heaven made them, handsome enough if they be' good enough, for 'handsome is as handsome does.'"

THE SEWING NEEDLE.

This little implement, which is so cheap and common today that it is purchased by the paper for a few pennies, was once the most precious possession, not of an individual, but of an entire community. As late as 1566 the village needle was of such importance that a comedy was written and performed at Christ College, Cambridge, England, in which a lost needle was the hero.

Throughout the ages the needle has varied little in form. The same principle has obtained in all the different periods. There has been always the slender body, the sharp point, the round head and the eye to hold the thread. The elongated eye for the embroidery thread is a very modern change. The first needle may have been a thorn pierced at the blunt end, certain it is that needles made from the bones of fish and other animals were used by the cave men. They were hammered of finest bronze in Egypt, and made of gold in Scandinavia. A bronze needle has been discovered in the tomb of a woman of the Vikings in Scotland.

The first steel needle was made in England in 1545, by a native of India. In 1560 he was followed by Christopher Greening. To this day the Japanese workman makes the needle by hand, but in other countries the introduction of machinery has lessened the labor and incidentally the cost of the article.

THE NEWEST PUZZLE $100.00 IN CASH PRIZES CAN YOU SOLVE IT?

This is the newest and most interesting puzzle. You are sure to be wonderfully entertained in working out the solution and you are ALSO SURE TO BE HANDSOMELY REWARDED IF YOU ARE SUCCESSFUL. At the top of the advertisement you will see three lines divided into sections with a date in each section. Each one of the three lines of dots spells the name of a great city in the United States. There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet and we have used dashes in spelling out the cities instead of letters. LETTER "A" IS NUMBER 1, LETTER "B" IS NUMBER 2, LETTER "C" IS NUMBER 3, etc., throughout the whole alphabet. Now to illustrate, in the top line in the first section you will find fourteen dots, so that letter is "N." This is all the information we are going to give you, so put on your thinking cap and study it out for yourself.

We will give on March 30th, 1907, One Hundred Dollars in Cash Prizes to those persons who send us the neatest correct names of the three cities.

Twenty-five Dollars in Cash is the first prize.
Ten Dollars in Cash is the Second Prize. Next Ten, $2.50 each.
Five Dollars in Cash is the Third Prize. Next Thirty-five, $1.00 each.

Here are 38 prizes, making a total of One Hundred Dollars in cash. No money required.

You do not have to send us one cent. It absolutely costs you nothing to enter this contest. Simply send the correct names of the three cities in the neatest possible manner, as the cash prizes will be paid to the persons sending the neatest correct solutions.

Try and Win. Brains and energy, nowadays, are winning the golden prizes. The names of the three cities can be worked out by an alert and energetic person, and as it absolutely costs you nothing to try it will surely pay you to try and win. We cheerfully give away this ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and we do not care who gets it. The question is, can you get the correct solution? If you can, write the names of the three cities in as neat a manner as possible, together with your full name and address and mail to us immediately. Success is for energetic and thoughtful people. So, dear reader, do not pass this Advertisement by without trying hard to win, especially as it does not cost you a cent to compete.

It will pay you to carefully read this offer several times before giving up the idea of trying to win a CASH PRIZE. Do not delay BUT SEND IN YOUR SOLUTION JUST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Address:—Prize Editor, Hopkins Pub. Co., Box No. 1713, Station E, New York City.

THE MERCHANT

I am the Frost.
I'll show you diamonds, laces and tapestries
Of all variety,
At lowest cost;
Weavings of chaste design,
Perfect in every line;
Connoisseurs surely will buy of the Frost.

I am the Dew.
Notice my elegant bracelets and necklaces,
All of rare quality;
Pearls not a few;
Emerald and amethyst;
Opal all rainbow kissed;
Ladies rise early to buy of the Dew.

I am the Snow.
Let me display for you carpets most exquisite
Choicest of bordering
Also I show,
Heavy and soft and white,
Spread in a single night;
Folk who have wisdom will buy of the Snow.

I am the Rain.
Something I'll show you priceless and wonderful,
Tawdry and vain!
'Tis but a cloak of gray
Wrapping the world away—
Happy the few who will buy of the Rain.
—Isabel Mackay in St. Nicholas.

DRAGON FLIES

DRAGON-FLIES.

Today I saw the Dragon-Fly
Come from the wells where he did lie.

An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old husk; from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire mail.

He dried his wings; like gauze they grew;
Through crofts and pastures wet with dew
A living flash of light he flew.
—Alfred Tennyson.

In April the lavae of the dragon-flies begin to crawl forth from their dark, muddy haunts on the bed of the brook and the edges of the pond. Here they have lived for a year, perhaps more, creeping about in the slime at the roots of the water weeds, seizing and devouring the snails, tadpoles and minnows. All the aquatic insects that come within reach of their sharp-pointed claws fall victims to the insatiate hunger of the larvae. They are very slow-moving creatures in this stage of their lives, and often remain motionless for hours, or scull themselves leisurely through the water by bending their bodies from side to side.

During this dark, sluggish stage of the Dragon's life he changes his skin several times, but there is no hint in his dull-colored garments of the wonderful shining robes he is finally to don. When the time for the last change approaches the rudiments of wings appear on his back.

This larvae is a stranger to that long, mysterious sleep in which so many members of the insect world indulge. He spins no cocoon; he does not bury himself in the earth nor hang his chrysalis above the stream. When an inner impulse tells him that the time has come for his old life to end, that a new, a freer existence awaits him, he creeps slowly upwards toward the sunlight and the air—toward that bright world in which he is to live hereafter. When he emerges from the larval skin his body is limp, his wings wet and folded like a fan. The warm sunshine soon kisses them to strength and they grow brilliant and clear as they dry. A half day is often required to prepare them for flying.

One of the Dragon's early peculiarities remains unchanged—his voracious appetite. As soon as he finds himself able to fly, he begins to chase mosquitoes, the gnats and all manner of little winged creatures. He fills his mouth until it will hold no more, then lights on a sunny rock or a swaying water weed to masticate at leisure.

Each day from April to mid October the Dragon larvae creep upward, burst their skins and fly forth, decked in every color of the rainbow. Last summer I watched them by the little trout brook where I fished for ninety consecutive days. First came the brown ones with short, thick bodies and glistening wings, next a beautiful red variety with bodies that glowed like rubies. Next in the procession appeared the flies with clouded wings and frost-dusted bodies, followed by the largest and most powerful flyer among them all, with his mosaic of yellow, blue, white and black, and his enormous, compound eyes, glistening like jewels.

One day in July a flock of the most exquisite demoiselles appeared hovering over the water. Their flight was very different from that of their strong-winged brothers who had preceded them. They flew in a timid, hesitating way close to the water, touching it every now and then. All had long, slender bodies of a pale pink or blue, shining golden green or burnished bronze, with coal-black wings. These dainty creatures remained but a few days. Having deposited their eggs on the edges of the brook and on the leaves of the water plants, their work was finished, and their bright, brief existence came to an end.

Etchings of Dragon-flies are found on the rocks of Arizona. The Moki Indians say that their ancestors held them in great veneration, as they were powerful friends to them, and in prolonged drought had often led the rain clouds toward their country. Seeing them hovering over the water gave rise to the belief that they had power to open springs. The Dacotahs also reverence them for the same reason.

The Japanese, ever fanciful and poetic, have called their country Akitsusu—the Land of the Dragon-fly—from the fancied resemblance of the shape of the mainland to a Dragon-fly.—Birds and Nature, Margaret Wentworth Leighton.

Banner Puzzlers

For Dec.

New Work.....Gay
Solutions.....Gay

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Hanover November 15, 1738, and was the son of a musician, who educated him in his own profession. In 1757 he went to England, where, after teaching music in Leeds and being organist at Halifax, he went to Bath in 1766, to take a position as organist there. Here he first turned his attention to astronomy, and, needing a telescope, and not being able to buy one, he made one for himself, and applied himself to the study of the heavens. In 1780 he made his first discovery of a new planet, and because of this was made private astronomer to George III. with a salary of £400 a year. Little is known of his private life, except that he lived at Slough, near Windsor, with his sister, who assisted him in his work, and that he married a widow, who brought him a rich jointure, and by whom he had one son. He erected one telescope that was thought to be a monster, being 40 feet long. It was begun in 1785 and finished on the 28th of August, 1787, when he discovered the sixth satellite of Saturn. He died at Slough August 23, 1822. BELLE BURRITT.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Having a field 40 rds. wide by 80 rds. long, how wide a strip must I plow on each side to plow 12½ acres? W. L. H.

3.—DOUBLE TRIANGLE.

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                O
              X O X
            X X O X X
          X X X O X X X
        X X X X O X X X X
                O
              X O X
            X X O X X
          X X X O X X X
        X X X X O X X X X
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1.—A consonant.
2.—A kitchen utensil.
3.—Not late.
4.—Imagined.
5.—Dreadful; horrible.
6.—A hybrid.
7.—Part of a fish.
8.—Cloth made of flax.
9.—Fields where hay is raised.
10.—Needful.
Centrals are agitators of the air which prevail at this season, and are generally execrated. J. W. K.

4.—AN "L. M. ALCOTT" ALPHABET.

A—The best of uncles.
B—One of the "Little Women."
C—"Prince Charming."
D—One of "Jo's Boys."
E—In memory of whom "Jack and Jill" was written.
F—The "Father Boy."
G—One of Aunt Jessie's boys.
H—Was cursed with insanity.
J—Heroine of Little Women.
K—A gay little "butterfly."
L—The hero of Little Women.
Concluded next week.

5.—QUERY.

Isn't it enough to make one laugh to think of grass growing on a tree? However, it does in some places, and who can tell us about the curious grass-tree? A NEW COMER.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "The hand that made us is divine?" ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of February 21.

1.—Oliver Cromwell.
2.—One-third In. (See Chat).
3.—Sentence on tree: "The tree that Georgie hacked."
4.—Hatchet.
5.—Mollie Pitcher and Mollie Stark were the two women having the same Christian name who are associated with the revolutionary war.
6.—Mrs. Hemans wrote:

"Dark was the sky above Thee, Savior dark
The gulf, Deliverer, round the strahning bark;
But Thou, o'er all, Thy whiteness of array
Was poured; one beam of clear, broad, silvery light.
Thou wast the single star amid the all-shrouding night."

Chat.

The solution given by W. P. E. to his problem answered today is this: We have given the difference of two numbers, and 6 times the difference of their squares, to find the numbers. Then, 5 and 1-3 divided by 6 equals 8-9, the difference of square of numbers; then difference of squares divided by difference of numbers gives sum of numbers. Thus: 8-9 divided by 2-3 equals 4-3 sum of numbers; then, 4-3 plus 2-3 (difference) equals 6-3, reduced equals 1 or the greater number; and 1 minus 2-3 equals 1-3, the smaller number and answer.

There was a nice little class present this morning: Geo. Wilson, Mrs. H. Larned, Sure-Shot, R. A. Lee, Geo. Vore, Horace, and Hawkeye.

Horace, please write only on one side of your paper, according to the rules of the Cademy.

Mrs. H. Larned, you are quite right to "speak when you're spoken to."

Sure Shot and R. A., you are both very welcome. Come again soon.

Geo. Wilson, thank you for solutions. Please send one for the "spring" problem, when you have time.

Hawkeye, your suggestion is good and will be put before the "powers that be."

A BIG GARDEN

The year of 1906 was one of prodigal plenty on our seed farms. Never before did vegetable and farm seeds return such enormous yields.

Now we wish to gain 200,000 new customers this year and hence offer for 10c postpaid

- 1 pkg. Garden City Beet . . 10c
- 1 " Earliest Ripe Cabbage . 10c
- 1 " Earl't Emerald Cucumber 15c
- 1 " Extra Market Lettuce 15c
- 1 " 18 Day Radish . . . 10c
- 1 " Blue Blood Tomato . . 15c
- 1 " Juicy Turnip 10c
- 1000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seeds 15c

Total $1.00

All for 12c postpaid in order to introduce our warranted seeds, and if you will send 16c we will add one package of Berliner Earliest Cauliflower, together with our mammoth plant, nursery stock, vegetable and farm seed and tool catalog.

This catalog is mailed free to all intending purchasers. Write to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

SPOONER QUITS SENATE

Senior Wisconsin Senator Tenders His Resignation.

Will Return to Practice His Profession — Comes as Complete Surprise.

Washington, March 4. — Senator Spooner has written a letter to Governor Davidson, of Wisconsin, tendering his resignation as a senator of the United States to take effect May 1 next. The letter was dated Saturday, but the fact that such a letter had been written or that Mr. Spooner contemplated resigning did not become known in the senate until late yesterday, when it created great surprise, and the Wisconsin senator at once found himself the subject of many anxious inquiries. To all he replied that his mind was fully made up. He had found, he said, that to continue in his present position would require a sacrifice on his part that he could not justify himself in making. In reply to questions he said he would resume the practice of law, but declined to say whether he would locate in Wisconsin. He did say, however, that he would continue to be a citizen of that state as long as he lived.

Vice President Fairbanks was one of the first public men to be made acquainted with Senator Spooner's plans before he wrote the letter. The knowledge came to him through the personal confidence of the senator, but the latter made no official communication on the subject to any other member of the senate. The law does not require that a resigning senator should do more than Mr. Spooner has done, but some senators who have resigned have given notice to the senate.

The following was sent to the governor of Wisconsin:

"Washington, March 2, 1907.

"The Hon. James O. Davidson, governor, Madison, Wis.:

"Sir—I hereby resign the office of senator of the United States from the state of Wisconsin, this resignation to take effect on the first day of May, 1907.

"Both by law and custom the foregoing formula suffices, but I cannot bring myself to surrender the trust with which Wisconsin has so long and so highly honored me by a curt sentence, which includes no word either of explanation or of gratitude.

"On the fourth day of March instant, I shall have served in all sixteen years as a senator. This is a long time for one, neither willing nor financially able permanently to abandon it, to take from his profession. It has been taken from mine, for I have not thought it compatible with the full and uninterrupted discharge of public duty to pursue it, and I have, therefore, during my service, with two or three trifling exceptions, purely local, absolutely abstained therefrom.

"For years private duty has plainly demanded of me an early return to the practice of my profession, and I have never since I last took the oath of office, wavered in the determination to retire from public life on the expiration of my present term, March 3, 1909.

"I might well content myself with a public declaration of my purpose so to retire, if it were not for a like declaration made on a former and similar occasion, and what followed it.

"In the year 1900 I announced through the press over my signature to the Republicans of Wisconsin that I had unalterably determine to retire from public life at the expiration of the term ending March 3, 1903, unless I should deem it my duty to resign at an earlier date. I justified the announcement so long in advance on the ground that the people and those who aspire to the office were entitled to seasonably know from me that I would not accept a re-election. Despite that declaration, circumstances, with which the people of the state are familiar, and which, therefore, need not be here recounted, seemed to make it my duty to accept a re-election, proffered as it was in a manner that rendered it at once a command and a finer honor than any I had ever dreamed would come to me, one indeed which ought to satisfy the pride and ambition of any man. A similar declaration by me at this time, however, strongly phrased (and it cannot be more strongly phrased) would, I am persuaded, prove unavailing to withdraw my name from consideration during the next two years, as did that which I so publicly and unreservedly made in 1900.

"As my purpose to retire from public life is and has been irrevocable, I am unwilling to be further considered in connection with the office which I could not in the circumstances accept.

"A senator will be chosen for the term beginning on the 4th of March, 1909, and there will be, and should be, during the next two years grave consideration among the people as to the person upon whom the honor shall be bestowed. After much thought, I deem it to be my duty, all things considered, to the people of the state and to the party to whose partiality I am indebted for the highest honors within its gift, to take myself now, beyond recall, from the field of possible choice.

"I am, therefore, impelled, not only for the reasons suggested, but also that I may be free to devote to the discharge of private duty, too long neglected, the remainder of my term, to resign the office at this time, while the legislature is in session, to choose a senator for the unexpired portion thereof.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to say, albeit I am sure it is not needful that I am inexpressibly grateful to the Republicans of Wisconsin for the generous and abiding confidence which had led them three times to elect me to the high office of senator of the United States.

"I have the honor to be yours respectfully,

"JOHN C. SPOONER."

PRESIDENT LIFE MEMBER

Joins National Rifle Association With a Check.

Washington, March 4.—Responsive to an invitation extended by James A. Drain of New York, the president of the National Rifle association of America, President Roosevelt has signified his pleasure to become a life member of the association, whose object is to encourage marksmanship throughout the United States, and which is working in cooperation with the national board for promotion of rifle practice. The President's letter to Mr. Drain on the subject, dated February 18, last, is as follows:

"My Dear General—I am so heartily interested in the success of the National Rifle association of America and its work done in cooperation with the national board for the encouragement of rifle practice that I take pleasure in sending you herewith my check for $25 for life membership therein.

"Very truly yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

SUBSIDY BILL DEFEATED

Relief at Ending of Session Is General.

Appropriation Bills Finished Sunday Night—La Follette Bill Is Adopted.

NOT QUITE A BILLION.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on appropriations, announced in the house today that, instead of facing a deficit in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year of 1908, as seemed imminent at one time, there would be a surplus of $20,000,000 at that time. The total appropriations made at the present session of congress, he said, aggregate apparently $919,948,679.63.

Senator Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, also made a statement to the senate along the line of Mr. Tawney's presentation. His estimate of the aggregate appropriations agreed with that of of Mr. Tawney.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—The farewell to General Grosvenor by his colleagues seemed to solemnize the adjournment of the fifty-ninth congress today. There was not that frolic and fun which usually characterizes the last day of congress. There was never before such an affecting scene on the floor of the house than at the close of General Grosvenor's 20 years' service. The sage of Athens kept like a child as Democrat and Republican members united in paying the most eloquent and sincere tributes to his work in congress. Representative Cushman, of Washington, was especially selected to make the presentation speech when the silver service was presented to General Grosvenor, on account of the bitter personal attack that he made upon General Grosvenor several years ago. Most of the praise for General Grosvenor came from the Democratic side of the house, John Sharp Williams and Champ Clark, with whom the member from Ohio has engaged in so many debates on the floor, leading in the expressions of affection for the retiring member from Ohio. When this had been concluded the members were in no mood to sing the usual comic songs, but burst forth in patriotic airs, closing with the religious hymn, God Be With You Till We Meet Again. The adjournment of the house today resembled very closely a good old-fashioned Methodist revival.

Ship Subsidy Talked to Death.

Washington, March 4.—Both houses of congress met today at the unusually early hour of 9:30 for the last sitting of the session and of the 59th congress. The attendance was slim, both in the senate and house, and those present showed unmistakable sings of fatigue, due to almost continual meetings since last Saturday morning. Both Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon were among the most prompt in arriving and each called to order the body over which he presided. The house proceeded with business as if the entire session was still before it, but the senate finding itself without a quorum and with all the absolutely necessary routine business disposed of, took a recess a few minutes after assembling, and it was at once made evident that there would be no further serious effort to secure action on the ship subsidy bill, or for that matter, upon any disputed measure. Senator Carmack was in his seat when the session began and his desk was piled high with a formidable array of documents, just as it had been all day yesterday, showing his preparedness to continue the fight against the consideration of the subsidy bill. He openly declared his purpose of speaking until 12 o'clock if necessary, but a motion for a recess till 10:15 evidently was welcome news to him and a sigh of relief escaped his lips as he took his seat. Early as was the hour of meeting the first of the senators and members of the house to arrive found that they had been preceded by a great many sightseers and when the houses were called to order there was already assembled in the galleries an audience which would have been an inspiration to oratory on almost any other occasion. As usual, the ladies predominated. The crowds continued to arrive until soon there was an overflowing into the corridors and the session had not progressed very far when the passage ways became thronged. There was an air of relief on the part of not only the senators and representatives, but of the clerical forces of the two houses over the fact that all the appropriation bills had received the finishing touches last night. This was an exceptional accomplishment.

The senate today agreed to the conference report on the bill limiting the hours of service of railway employes as agreed upon by the conferees last night. The house also agreed to the report of the conference and in both houses the adoption was by unanimous vote. The agreement limits the daily service of railway telegraphers to 9 hours, with a provision that the requirment may be extended as to any particular cases when a proper showing is made to the interstate commerce commission.

The ship subsidy bill, which has been before congress in more or less prominent ways for the past two years, and for the past two days in a more acute form, finally received its quietus at 11 o'clock, when Senator Gallinger, in charge of the measure, arose and finally announced his decision not to press it for further consideration. Before making this announcement he made a last request for a vote, whereupon Mr. Carmack expressed his regret "that the bill would still lead to extended debate."

The senate had just disposed of the ship subsidy filibuster when two others appeared. Senator McCumber brought up an old bill reimbursing heirs of one Samuel Lee for an election contest, but withdrew it when Senator Latimer began to talk on it. Senator Beveridge's bill to protect game in Alaska was likewise withdrawn, and the senate adjourned sine die at 12:13.

Song and a discussion of peonage occupied the last hours of the house. The clock was turned back fifteen minutes to allow the enrollment of the La Follette bill. A resolution thanking Speaker Cannon was presented by Mr. Williams and passed amid cheers. The house adjourned sine die at 12:20.

ALCOHOL BILL REPORTED

Senate Amends Measure Reported by the House.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Senator Hansbrough today reported from the committee on finance, the house bill amending the denatured alchohol act so as to afford an opportunity to combinations of farmers and others to erect small independent distilleries for the sole purpose of making alchohol to be denatured. An amendment was adopted by the senate committee which will require that at each of the independent distilleries established under the denatured alcohol act there must be stationed a government storekeeper, who will superintend the denaturing process. Another amendment in the interest of tobacco manufacturers provides that rum of not less than 150 degrees proof may be withdrawn from bond for denaturation only.

FOUND DEAD IN BED!

Mr. John C. Harris, a prosperous young farmer of Chambersburg, N. Y., went to bed last Thursday night feeling as well as usual. Next morning his wife found him dead in bed beside her! Was it murder? Yes and no. No, because he died from so-called natural causes—yes, because for months he'd known that he had heart disease, and that sudden death might come from the least overexertion, or by sleeping on his left side, and this last proved too true!

And yet this bright, intelligent, young man, with everything to live for, would not listen to reason — either to his doctor or to the earnest pleadings of his wife to do something.

"It don't amount to anything," he'd say, "only a little palpitation. It's my stomach, I think. It will go away of itself." But delay cost his life! Was not this self-murder?

This case is only one; sixty thousand people die yearly of Heart Disease! Six in every ten have it. Many don't know it, they think it's something else and doctor the stomach, kidneys, female organs, etc., and get no better; and a good many who do know think it can't be cured. Now, Heart Disease is just as curable as any other disease; we have proved this fully by curing a hundred and thirty thousand cases! Many of these were the most chronic, serious, complicated kind, in which all other remedies and doctors had failed, and hope seemed gone, but our treatment cured them quickly and to stay cured! In very many cases of Heart Disease the Nerves and Stomach are affected also, and in such it is useless to treat the heart alone, and one reason why our treatment cures is because it sets the stomach right, removes constipation, steadies and revitalizes the nerves and builds up the whole system, besides strengthening, controlling and curing the heart. We can cure YOU! no matter how bad off, and to prove it we will send you by mail, postpaid, without any conditions, without any restrictions, and without any cost, a regular full-size treatment of Dr. Fuller's Heart and Nerve Cure, and his illustrated book, with which you will know your own case as well as any doctor. Both are free.

Understand, this is not a "sample" on "trial," but a regular full-size treatment. Neither is it a C. O. D. scheme or anything of the kind, nothing but a fair, square chance for you to fully test this grand treatment for yourself, in your own home, without cost. If you have one of the symptoms, Nervousness, Trembling, Twitching or Nightmare, Palpitation, Fluttering or Skipping Beats of the Heart, Short Breath, Fainting, Smothering, Choking, Numb or Sinking Spells, Dizziness, Nose-bleed, Swelling Legs, Asthma, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder-blade, your heart and nerves are surely wrong! Don't wait, but send now for the full free treatment and get well. Address The Heart Cure Co., 331 Masonic Building, Hallowell, Maine.

TOLL OF WHITE PLAGUE

Mortality Statistics Show It Far in Lead.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Out of only two-fifths of the population of the United States, more than half a million lives were offered up in 1905 as a sacrifice to disease. Startling as this death rate may seem, it was less than that for the preceding year, but was in excess of the number of deaths registered for any other year. This death rate is lower than that of Ireland, Germany and Italy for the same period, but higher than that of England and Wales, Scotland and the Netherlands.

The death rate from nephritis and Bright's disease, apoplexy, cancer, diabetes and appendicitis is increasing, while that from old age, bronchitis, convulsions, peritontis and scarlet fever are decreasing. The greatest death rate recorded for any one disease in 1905 was that from pulmonary tuberculosis, amounting to 56,770, while pneumonia follows closely, with a death rate of 39,068, exclusive of bronchitis pneumonia. The much-dreaded cancer shows a steadily growing death rate, the figures being 24,-330.

The above are the most interesting facts brought out in a report issued today by the census bureau giving the statistics of mortality for 1905, together with revised figures for the years 1901 to 1904, inclusive of the registration year of the United States. The statistics in this report are restricted to cases in which the law requiring the registrations of death have been accepted as giving practically complete mortality returns and to cities in nonregistration states, in which satisfactory returns are required by the local authorities.

This registration area in 1905 consisted of ten registration states, the District of Columbia and 123 registration cities in non-registration states. The ten registration states were Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont. The population of the entire area in 1900 was 30,-765,618, representing 40.5 per cent of the total population of the continental United States. Of this number 19,960,742 persons, or 26.3 per cent of the total population were in registration states and 10,804,876 persons, or 14.2 per cent were in registration cities in nonregistration states

Five additional states—California, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania and South Carolina—have recently been added to the "registration area," and will hereafter be included in the census bureau's reports on mortality statistics. An urgent plea is made that other states take similar action.

The total number of deaths reported from the various kinds of diseases in 1905 aggregated 545,533, and these for the preceding year amounted to 551,354. On a percentage basis the death rate was in 1905 16.2 in each thousand of population.

The following figures show the death rates per 1,000 of the registration states for 1905:

Connecticut, 16.5; District of Columbuia, 20.5; Indiana, 13.8; Maine, 16.2; Massachusetts, 16.8; Michigan, 12.5; New Hampshire, 17.0; New Jersey, 15.8; New York, 17.0; Rhode Island, 17.1, and Vermont, 17.0.

PENSION AGENCIES STAY

Senate Instructs Conferees to Insist on Point.

Washington, March 2.—By a roll call vote of 62 to 1 the senate today instructed its conferees on the pension appropriation bill to insist on retaining the 18 pension agencies located throughout the country. The house abolished 17 of these agencies, retaining only the one at Washington. This action was characterized in the senate as "without rhyme or reason," revolutionary, and a "desire to centralize all power in Washington." Senators McCumber, Cullom, Heyburn, Hopkins, Curtis, Long, Scott, Beveridge, Hansbrough, Allison, Frye, Carmack, Gallinger and Lodge each spoke in support of retaining all the agencies. The resolution of the house was said to be one of economy, but the senators contended that the change would result in a more expensive system. Mr. Scott said he had been informed by the commissioner of pensions that there had been 100,000 applications for pensions under the service pension law enacted at this session of congress and concluded that these applications would so increase the work of the pension agents as to render it difficult to perform all of it in one office.

"I am opposed to this everlasting concentration in Washington of everything," asserted Mr. Foraker.

PHILIPPINE BANK.

Washington, March 4.—By a vote of 187 to 69 the house yesterday passed the senate bill providing for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine Islands.

The passage of the bill developed diametrically opposite views on the part of two leaders of the minority. Mr. Dearmond, of Missouri, voting for the measure, while Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, the minority leader, stood squarely against it.

HARRIMAN ON ROOSEVELT

Says President Needs More Fixity of Purpose.

Insinuates He Could Build Panama Canal Better Than It's Being Done.

New York, March 2.—An interview with E. H. Harriman, printed this morning, quotes him as follows: "It is too bad that a man with such an alert mind as President Roosevelt has, should not have subjected himself to more discipline," said Edward H. Harriman, during an interval in his own cross-examination before the interstate commerce commission.

"Mr. Roosevelt is a very able man," he continued, "he is capable of doing great things if there was only more fixity of purpose."

It was the day when announcement had been made of another change in Panama canal affairs by order of the President.

"Why don't you build the canal?" Mr. Harriman was asked.

"I would if I had a chance," he replied. "Let me tell you this. We spend more money every year on improvements in the Union Pacific system than could be expended in a year on the canal. If we ran railways like Panama affairs are conducted there would be a great crop of receiverships in this country.

"The whole trouble in Panama is lack of executive. How can you expect engineers to carry on work efficiently when it is impossible to get any decision on important points from headquarters under three or four weeks?

"You must have an executive head in every system, an executive with a fixed purpose in view. You must have such a system as will enable any part of it to have an immediate and firm decision whenever any question arises. Then things can be done."

MORE CHANGES ON CANAL

President to Make a General Shakeup of Commission.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The President had a conference at the White House yesterday afternoon with Secretaries Taft and Root regarding the working out of the details of the reorganization scheme for the Panama canal work. It is understood that in addition to the changes in the commission already reported, it has been decided that Colonel Hains, U. S. A., retired, and Benjamin Harrod, civil engineer, both members of the present commission, shall retire. Admiral Endicott, who is the only remaining member of the old commission, will be retained on the new commission, as the law requires that one civil engineer of the navy shall be included in its membership.

In view of the increased cost of living in their transfer to the isthmus, and the fact that they are to be called upon to undertake professional work of high grade for which their predecessors have been liberally paid, the three engineer officers of the army, Majors Goethals, Gaillard and Sibert, who were named as members of the commission and engineers to conduct the canal construction, will be the recipients of salaries considerably in excess of those they now receive—namely, $4,000 per annum. It is the intention to divide among them the salaries paid to Messrs. Shonts and Stevens, agregating $60,000 per annum, so long as they are engaged in canal work. As the President has power to fix salaries of persons employed in this work there wil be no legal obstacle to this procedure.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Patterson, of Colorado, Predicts It in Senate.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Predicting that government ownership of railroads will be an accomplished fact within the lifetime of present members of the senate, yet not anticipating speedy action in that direction, Senator Patterson, of Colorado, today made an exhaustive presentation of the subject in advocacy of government ownership. Mr. Patterson's remarks were predicated on a bill recently introduced by him providing for the acquisition of the railroads of the country by the government.

Regardless of the efforts of congress to regulate the railroads, "the power and purposes of the great railroad combinations have not changed," asserted Mr. Patterson. "They have increased in power and aggressiveness and in utter indifference to public rights."

The railroad rate law, he regarded as presenting little promise of relief. This legislation, he contended, was forced on the railroads by the pressure of public sentiment and when it becomes plain to the people that no relief has resulted the same pressure will accomplish government ownership.

MAKES COTTON SEED SMOOTH

New Device Perfected by Department of Agriculture.

Washington, March 4.—One of the most important devices in the history of cotton culture practically has been perfected by experts of the department of agriculture. It is a machine for the removal of the fuz on cotton-seed and for the separation of light from heavy seed. The process has been in course of development for about two years, and it is the opinion of the cotton experts of the department that its universal use would effect a saving of about ten per cent of the entire cotton crop. As the crop of America amounts to about $750,-000,000 a year, it can easily be realized that such a saving would be of vast importance. By the removal of the fuz from the cotton seed the seed may be planted with an ordinary gravity drill. By the ease with which the smooth seed can be manipulated, they can be planted in hills, without unnecessary waste, and the plants so located can be tilled in two directions. The machine, it is stated, can be made at very small expense, and as the invention is in the hands of the government, cotton planters who use it will have to pay no royalty for it.

TORTURED WITH ECZEMA.

Tremendous Itching Over Whole Body —Scratched Until Bled—Wonderful Cure by Cuticura.

"Last year I suffered with a tremendous itching on my back, which grew worse and worse, until it spread over the whole body, and only my face and hands were free. For four months or so I suffered torments, and I had to scratch, scratch, scratch, until I bled. At night when I went to bed things got worse, and I had at times to get up and scratch my body all over, until I was as sore as could be, and until I suffered excruciating pains. They told me that I was suffering from eczema. Then I made up my mind that I would use the Cuticura Remedies. I used them according to instructions, and very soon indeed I was greatly relieved. I continued until well, and now I am ready to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. Mary Metzger, Sweetwater, Okla., June 28, 1905."

SHIP SUBSIDY THROUGH

Stormy Fight in House Ends at Last.

Four Lines Only Are to Receive the Bonus, All to South America.

Washington, March 2.—It has been years since the house was the scene of so royal a battle between the two great parties as it witnessed there over the ship subsidy bill yesterday. The bill was passed, but not until after it had been once defeated, and this fact in itself shows how close the alignment was. When the first vote disclosed a majority against the measure, the Democrats and their Republican allies made the house ring with their cheers. There were several roll calls before the final favorable result was reached. The Littauer substitute was defeated on the first vote, ayes, 154; nays, 161.

The Democrats could not retain their lead, however, for, on a vote to lay on the table a motion to reconsider, the opponents of the ship subsidy were defeated 156 to 159, and the vote to reconsider the first vote was adopted, 164 to 154.

Then there were other votes, but immediately after the first ballot desertions began, and on the final vote to pass the bill as amended, the work done by the Republican leaders during the height of the battle was made manifest. The bill was passed, 155 to 144. The following Ohio Republicans voted with the Democrats in opposition: Burton, Mouser, Webber and Weems.

Fifty-two Republicans voted with the Democrats on the first roll call. On the vote of Mr. Williams to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, fifty Republicans voted with the Democrats. On the vote to adopt the substitute there were 43 Republican "insurgents," and on its final passage there were 41.

Only four steamship lines are to be subsidized under the measure in the form finally agreed upon, and all of these are to sail for South American ports. One of the lines is to be from the Atlantic coast to Brazil; a second is to be from the Atlantic coast to Argentina, and the third Atlantic line is to be between the Gulf of Mexico and Brazil. The fourth line is to be from the Pacific coast to the Isthmus of Panama, Peru and Chile.

The annual subsidy for each of these lines is to be $300,000 for a monthly service, or $600,000 for a fortnightly service, excepting the Argentina line, which is to have $400,000 for a monthly service or $800,000 for a fortnightly service. No American cities are named as the ports from which any of the lines are to start, and the bill is so worded that the line in the Pacific to South America can touch at any number of ports in the United States.

The same is true of the Atlantic lines. It is provided in the bill that all the vessels profiting by this subvention for carrying mail must have a speed of not less than 15 knots, and it has been repeatedly stated on the floor of the house that no ships now engaged in the South American trade can make any such speed.

HUGHES FOR PRESIDENT

Empire State Executive Is a Strong Possibility.

New York, March 2.—During the state campaign last fall, predictions were made freely that Charles E. Hughes, if elected governor, would loom up very strong as a Republican presidential possibility in 1908.

Since the election of Mr. Hughes by a decisive vote this presidential talk has been on the increase, and Governor Hughes has been greeted as a probable candidate on frequent occasions. While he is attending strictly to business in the executive chamber at Albany and is doing nothing to encourage this talk, it is very plain to those around him that the mention of his name in connection with this nomination does not hurt his feelings in the least.

Mr. Hughes is a strong man and is performing the duties of his office in a manner to justify his election. In addition to being a strong man there is no dodging the fact that Governor Hughes is about the chilliest proposition that has been discovered in New York political life in many year. This makes him doubly dangerous to the plans of those Washington statesmen who have been going ahead with their own ideas concerning what the Republican national convention of 1908 should do.

When Governor Hughes was investigating the lighting combine of this city and then was investigating the insurance companies, he demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public that he was a man of determined ideas concerning the conduct of public officials. On the strength of this he was elected governor and, in his two months in office, certainly has carried political death and desolation into the headquarters of machine politicians.

FOR JUNKET TO HAWAII

Delegate Kalanianaole Issues Numerous Invitations.

Washington, March 1.—Mr. Kalanianaole, the Hawaiian delegate, has invited a number of representatives and senators to visit the Sandwich islands this summer as the guests of the residents of the islands and a special congressional party will sail on one of the liners from San Francisco early in June. Representative Hamilton, chairman of the house committee on territories; Representative Hepburn, chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce; Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, the Democratic whip, and a number of other members of these two committees, as well as of other committees which deal with insular affairs will be in the party. The Hawaiian legislature authorized the delegate in Washington to issue invitations to the lawmakers who have to do with the affairs of the islands and extensive plans are being made to give the visitors an opportunity to go to all the different islands and study their needs.

TALE OF NATIONAL ANTHEM

Dewey Says He Suggested Star-Spangled Banner.

Washington, March 1.—Admiral Dewey told the story of the adoption of the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem at a meeting of the Francis Scott Key Memorial association here last night. He said he was instrumental in its adoption by this government, saying that once while he was abroad and was dining with Prince Henry of Prussia on the latter's flagship, the band played "Hail Columbia." He called the prince's attention to the fact that it was not a national anthem, and referred to the Star-Spangled Banner. Later, he and Justice Moody, then secretary of the navy, discussed the incident, the result of which was the issuance of the President's order designating the Star-Spangled Banner as the recognized national anthem of this government.

WHIPPING POST.

Baltimore, March 2.—The whipping post is to be revived in Maryland after having been in disuse for 20 years. Sadler Brooks, colored, was sentenced yesterday to receive nine lashes in addition to a jail sentence of two months for beating his wife.

MAY TALK BILL TO DEATH

Carmack Expresses Intention of Filibustering.

Agreement Is Reached Among Democrats to Keep Senate From Acting.

Washington, March 2.—What practically amounts to an agreement to "talk the ship subsidy bill to death," was reached by Democratic senators today. The understanding was the result of a conference on the floor of the senate between leaders of the minority and Representative John Sharp Williams and Representative Swagar Sherley, leaders of the minority in the house, who were opposed to the passage of the measure by the house yesterday.

Senator Carmack is one of the senators disposed to take an active part in a movement to prevent the senate from accepting the amendments to the bill made by the house. When the senate convened today he moved about among his colleagues looking for support in a stand he proposed to take against the measure. Evidently he received great encouragement for he announced a little later: "The senate will not concur in the amendments if I can get one or two men to help me, and I think I have them now." He was asked if he intended to speak at length against the measure. He replied that if it became necessary he was inclined to take up quite a little of the senate's time. The statement was accompanied with a confident smile that indicated that he had little doubt of the result.

DR. ORONHYATEKHA DEAD

Indian Was Chief Ranger of Order of Foresters.

Ottawa, Ont., March 4.—Private telegrams from Augusta, Ga., announce the death of Dr. Oronhyatekha, head of the Independent Order of Foresters, there yesterday. Dr. Oronhyatekha was a native of Canada and a fullblood Mohawk Indian. He was the founder of the Independent Order of Foresters and was grand ranger since 1881.

When King Edward VII was Prince of Wales, on his visit to Canada, he listened to an address by Dr. Oronhyatekha, then a youth fresh from colleges at Kenyon, O., and Toronto university. The prince invited him to continue his studies at Oxford and he took up the study of medicine there under Sir Henry Acland, the prince's physician.

Dr. Oronhyatekha practiced medicine in Canada after his return to America, but when elevated to the head of the Foresters, he devoted his time entirely to that organization. He had lived in Toronto since 1889. His wife, also a fullblood, died several years ago.

DERRICK TO MOVE BODY

Chicago Woman's Funeral Conducted With Difficulty.

Chicago, March 2.—The body of a woman weighing 520 pounds was buried with some difficulty yesterday. It was that of Mrs. Wm. Maurer, 54 years old, wife of Detective Wm. Maurer, of the West Chicago Avenue police station, who died Wednesday of fatty degeneration of the heart.

A derrick of the kind used in moving pianos was necessary to remove the body from the house. A piano mover superintended the undertaking. The derrick was fastened to the side of the house. The sash and frames of the window had to be removed. A special casket, thirty-seven inches in width and weighing 245 pounds was necessary. It was bound with iron hoops and required ten men to carry it. The largest hearse in the city bore the remains to Roseville.

For seven years Mrs. Maurer had not left her home because of her inability to pass through the doorway. During most of this time she had been in a seemingly dying condition, having been unable to breathe well because of her prodigious weight. Mrs. Maurer's condition had been a complete puzzle to physicians. Dozens of remedies were suggested and tried for reducing her weight, but without avail.

The Maurers were married twenty-five years and had two children, one of whom survives. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Maurer weighed only 145 pounds. It was not until 15 years ago that she began to take on flesh, and this rapidly increased, despite all efforts to prevent it.

ALCOHOL BILL IS PASSED

Senate Amends Measure and Puts It Through.

Washington, March 2.—The denatured alcohol bill passed the senate yesterday by a vote of 65 to 1. Senator Pettus, of Alabama, cast the negative vote. This action was taken after the committee amendment requiring the presence of a government storekeeper whenever alcohol is being manufactured had been defeated by a vote of 47 to 16. The bill as passed contains one amendment placed in it by the senate, that permitting rum to be denatured and consequently the measure must be returned to the house for action. The bill is intended to make it possible for farmers to establish stills of limited capacity for the manufacture of alcohol to be denatured.

DEATH OF MAJOR BRIGHT

Tarrytown, N. Y., March 1.—Major Marshall H. Bright, editor of the Christian Work and Evangelist, died at his home here yesterday after an illness of two weeks. He was born seventy-two years ago. In 1853 he was associate editor of the Albany Argus. During the Civil war Major Bright served successfully on the staffs of Generals Robert, Anderson, Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas.

S. A. TRIES NEW PLAN

Anti-Suicide Bureau to Be Established.

Hundreds Saved From Self Destruction by the Work of the Army.

New York, March 1.—Commander Miss Booth, the head of the Salvation Army in the United States, tomorrow will inaugurate anti-suicide bureaus in all the large cities of the country.

The plan follows one which has been in operation in London under the direction of General William Booth.

The bureaus are designed to assist and advise any person contemplating suicide.

The New York bureau will be under the charge of Col. Thomas Holland, who will handle the cases of men, while Mrs. Brigadier Bovill will take charge of the women applicants. Each will be assisted by a large staff. An announcement which was issued last night says:

"The Salvation Army extends an invitation to all distressed persons who are tempted to commit suicide to call at headquarters, or if unable to do so, to write to either of the officers named."

The plan in London, according to the local army officers, proved immediately successful, resulting in the forming of a number of bureaus in various other continental cities. In London, says the announcement, there were numerous requests "for advice from people who contemplated taking their own lives. These included all classes and conditions of society, from gentlemen wearing silk hats, to billingsgate crossing sweepers, and from ladies dressed in furs, to the magdalens of Piccadilly Circus, and embraced people of every shade of religious belief. The results have been astonishing. Within the first eleven days no fewer than 200 applicants were personally interviewed and a large number of others reached by correspondence with advice and assistance. It was soon discovered necessary to classify the applicants. This was done as follows:

"The sick and incurable, especially those suffering from nervous diseases, and who, unable to see anything but suffering and helplessness before them, had reached the point of self-destruction.

"Drunkards and persons addicted to the use of narcotics and who, while suffering from excesses, were subject to overpowering mental depressions.

"The lonely and bereaved, mostly those brooding over the loss of loved ones and whose only thought was to put an end to their distress by getting out of the world as quickly as possible.

"The unemployed and those financially embarrassed, which proved to be the most numerous class. Most of these were suffering from poverty and want and had reached the conclusion that life for them was not worth living."

It is on these lines that work in America has been taken up.

CANNON LEADS JUNKETERS

Speaker and Others to Visit West Indies.

Washington, March 1.—A party consisting of Speaker Cannon, Senator Curtis, Kansas; Representatives Tawney, Minnesota; Loudenslagerm, New Jersey; Sherman, Littauer and Olcott, New York; McKinley, Illinois; Moore, Pennsylvania, and L. White Busbey, secretary to Speaker Cannon, will sail from New York March 5 for a cruise to the West Indies, South America, the Panama canal and Cuba. The party will visit St. Thomas Island, San Juan, Porto Rico; Fort De France, Martinique; St. Pierre, Martinique; Bridgetown, Barbados; Port of Spain, Trinidad; Laguira, Venezuela; Puerto Cabello, Colon (Panama canal); Kingston, Jamaica; Santiago, Cuba; Havana and Cuba Nassau, N. P. The party will spend two days on the canal zone and will be absent from the United States until about April 2.

STEEL CROSS TIES TO GO

The Pennsylvania's Experiment Seems to Be a Failure.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—General Manager Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, has ordered the removal of all steel cross ties now in use on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. This order is the result of the recommendation of the special committee appointed by the general manager to investigate the wreck of the Chicago special near Mineral Point on Friday night, when many persons were injured. The committee says:

"We are unable to definitely account for the cause of the accident, but the best reason for it that we can advance is that at the point where the derailment occurred some foreign material became wedged between the flange of the left rear tender truck wheel and the inside rail.

"We are of the opinion, on account of lack of positive evidence as to the cause of this derailment, and on account of the fact that the damage subsequent to the derailment was more serious than would have been the case with wooden ties, that the remaining steel ties should be removed."

EXPATRIATION BILL PASSES

Senate Adopts Measure for Foreign Passports.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The senate agreed to the conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill late yesterday. Protests were vigorously made against the reduction from $650,-000 to $250,000 of the amount for improvements in the Mississippi river between Cairo and St. Louis, by Senators Hopkins, Cullom, Stone, Allison and Overman. The smaller amount prevailed.

The senate passed without discussion the Daniel bill establishing "The Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace." It authorizes a board of trustees to receive from President Roosevelt the Nobel peace prize as the nucleus of a fund to bring together at Washington periodically representatives of capital and labor to discuss labor problems.

The expatriation bill also was passed. It authorizes the issuance of passports to persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and have lived in this country three years and who wish to visit countries other than the one of which they are native. Such passports are good only for six months.

The bill fixes the status of American women who marry foreigners, and foreign women who marry Americans. In the latter case the citizenship of the wife is retained during coverture and as long as she continues to live in the United States. An American woman can regain her citizenship after her marriage with a foreigner terminates and she makes the proper application therefor.

The bill provides that a naturalized citizen of the United States who goes abroad and resides for five years shall be presumed to have abandoned his American citizenship.

Over fifty other bills were passed.

LUCKIEST MAN IN JERSEY

Todd Won Four Prizes at a Fair.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 4.—William S. Todd, an insurance man of this city, is putting forth claims as one of the luckiest men in the state. During a business trip to Phoenixville, Pa., a few days ago Todd went to a firemen's fair in that city and took chances on various articles.

He came home before the drawing, but he was informed by mail that he had won two fine paintings valued at $125 each. A later mail brought word of his winning a prize piece of lacework valued at $100, and a telegram has just notified him that a $350 piano had been added to his list of winnings. Todd ordered the trophies shipped to his home here.

BATTLE A BLOODY ONE

Nicaragua Took Many Prisoners With City.

Arms Are Held Up at New Orleans Pending an Investigation.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 27.—In the fighting that resulted in the capture by Nicaraguan forces of the Honduran town San Marcos de Colon, which was defended by the Honduran minister of war at the head of a strong army, the Honduran General Megia Vidal and 100 officers and soldiers were captured. The Nicaraguans also gained possession of one piece of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition. Many men were killed and wounded in the fighting.

It is rumored here that Salvador is aiding Gen. Bonilla, the president of Honduras, and that the revolutionists in Honduras are arming themselves.

New Orleans, Feb. 27.—A considerable shipment of arms for Nicaragua is delayed here by an order received by Collector of Customs McCall from the United States treasury department. This order makes the delay temporary pending an investigation. The arms are said to be consigned by private concerns.

PRESIDENT'S PEN BUSY

Signing of Last Bills Is Quickly Done.

Washington, March 4.—The President left the White House at 10:50 a. m. for the capitol, arriving there about 11 o'clock. Before leaving the executive offices the Aldrich currency bill was signed, and the first measure signed after his arrival at the capitol was one authorizing an

SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR

BURNS BARRELS OF AIR NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.

THE MOST WONDERFUL STOVE EVER INVENTED! Causing great excitement wherever exhibited.

Fuel drawn principally from atmosphere. Uses 395 barrels of air, while consuming one gallon of oil. Wood, coal and oil cost money. ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR. Supply unlimited. No trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike.

HARRISON'S VALVELESS OIL-GAS AND AIR BURNER STOVE

WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC

Automatically generates gas from kerosene oil, mixing it with air. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. *To operate*—turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match, it generates gas which passes through air mixer, drawing in about a barrel of air, to every large spoonful of oil consumed. That's all. It is self-regulating, no more attention. Same heat all day, or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner, oil runs back into can. No fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot, or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under proper control.

D. E. CARN, IND., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stoves are worth more than twice as much as they cost. It costs me only *4½ cents a day for fuel.*" L. S. NORRIS, VT., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel, at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal." E. D. ARNOLD, NEB., writes: "*Saved $4.25 a month for fuel* by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. My range cost me $5.60 per month, and the Harrison only *$1.25 per month.*" Objections the features of all other stoves wiped out. **Not like those sold in stores.** Ideal for cooking, roasting, baking, ironing, canning fruit, picnics, cottages camping, also for heating houses, stores, rooms, etc., with radiating attachment. No more carrying coal, kindling, ashes, soot and dirt. No hot fiery kitchens. Absolutely safe from explosion. Not dangerous like gasoline. Simple, durable—last for years. Saves expense, drudgery and fuel bills.

ALL SIZES.

All sizes. Prices low—$3.25 and up. Sent to any address. Send no money—only send your name and address. Write to-day for our 30 day trial offer—full description—thousands of testimonials. 1907 Proposition. Catalogue free

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EXCITING BUSINESS FOR AGENTS.

SALESMEN—MANAGERS—MEN OR WOMEN at home or traveling, all or part time—showing—taking orders—appointing agents. MESSRS. HEAD & FRAZER, TEX., writes: "Enclose order for $81.00. RUSH. Sell like hot cakes. *Sold 30 stoves in our own town.*" B. L. HUESTED, MICH., writes: "*Been out one day and sold 11 stoves.*" This patent new. **Nothing like it.** Demand enormous. Agents reaping great harvest. Where operated people stop on street, leave their homes, place of business, miss trains to watch this generator—excites curiosity—watch it as though a thing of life. Show a dozen—sell ten. **Write to-day for special agents new plan. Send no money.** World unsupplied. Get in early for territory.

OFFER TO COMPROMISE

Mrs. Eddy's Attorneys Sent Emissary to Glover.

Declares That Christian Science Leader's Fortune Is Greatly Overestimated.

Concord, N. H., March 4.—General Frank S. Streeter, the legal adviser of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, issued a statement last evening in the nature of a reply to various allegations in the bill of equity which has been brought against trustees and directors of the Christian Science church by relatives of Mrs. Eddy, with the view of obtaining an accounting of funds. The statement is in part as follows:

"Early Saturday morning I sent to Mrs. Eddy a copy of the bill in equity as published, but not yet served upon any of the defendants, so far as I am informed. I have since had a long personal conference with her, at which this proceeding and matters connected therewith were fully discussed.

"In common with her many friends, she believes that the initiative in these proceedings was not taken by her son or other relatives, but by others who in a markedly unusual manner and by unique methods are undertaking, under the guise of court proceedings, to continue the persecution begun some time ago.

"From my conferences with her at the time and on other recent occasions, I am able to speak definitely and positively. Her clearness of mind and resoluteness of purpose have been in no respect impaired by her advanced years. Her capacity to think clearly and to deal accurately and justly with important business affairs has never been more perfectly demonstrated than in her conferences and acts in the last two weeks, and in numerous business letters in her own handwriting which I have received from her during that time.

"The amount of Mrs. Eddy's property has been grossly multiplied by rumor and unfounded report. She is not possessed of large wealth as the term is used. Mrs. Eddy receives no income from the church, nor from the publication society connected with the church. Her sole income for many years has been from the copyright on her own books, and the amount from this source has been grossly overestimated."

It was learned last night that about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, the day on which the bill in equity was filed, a messenger from George W. Glover, of Deadwood, S. D., the son of Mrs. Eddy, delivered to her a letter, in which Mr. Glover stated his purpose of beginning the suit. At 4:50 o'clock that afternoon Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, one of the defendants named in the suit, left Concord, his mission being, it is understood, to go to Mr. Glover. Mr. Tomlinson is said to have in his possession for delivery to Mr. Glover a deed of trust for a certain sum of money variously estimated at from $100,000 to $250,000. This money, it is declared, was to be delivered to Mr. Glover on three conditions, as follows:

First, that neither he nor his household should make any further demands on Mrs. Eddy; second, that they should offer no objections to the probating of any will that might be offered after her death; third, that he should not seek by any legal proceeding to set aside any gifts, deeds or conveyances that Mrs. Eddy might make during her lifetime.

While John W. Kelly, of Portsmouth, one of the attorneys interested in bringing the proceedings, filed the bill in equity with the clerk of the superior court and notified Mr. Streeter, counsel for Mrs. Eddy, of the fact, Mr. Streeter had a long conference with Mr. Kelly and Mr. Martin, who made it known that the deed of trust was to be given to Mr. Glover. This conference came to an end when Mr. Streeter was informed that the fact that the bill had been filed had been given to the press, and Mr. Streeter then recalled Mr. Tomlinson from his mission.

LEITER IS FOUND GUILTY

Jury Holds Him for Faulty Inspection.

Benton, Ills., March 2.—Joseph Leiter, owner of the town of Zeigler, Ills., and the coal mines at that place, was found guilty last night of allowing his mines to be inspected by a person not having a certificate of competency. The jury was out more than 24 hours. The case grew out of an explosion in one of Leiter's mines, killing 57 miners.

There are two other cases pending against Leiter. One charges him with the unlawful storing of powder in a mine and the other with constructing rooms in a coal mine without cross cuts.

JENNY LIND'S HUSBAND DEAD

Otto Goldschmidt Was Himself a Noted Man.

London, Feb. 28.—Otto Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind, the celebrated singer, known as the "Swedish Nightingale," who died in London in 1887, is dead at the age of 78. He married Miss Lind in 1852, during her American tour, on which he was her accompanist on the piano. Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt took up their residence in England in 1858.

He was professor in the Royal Academy of Music in 1863, was made vice-principal in 1866, was first musical director of the Bach choir in 1876, and resigned in 1885.

He edited, in conjunction with Sterndale Bennett, "The Chorale Book for England."

ARE YOU A MAN

My Dear Brother: Are you the strong and kingly man you ought and want to be, or have the reckless acts of by-gone days brought loss of strength and thrown your nervous system out of tune? Do advancing years make work go hard; are you lost to men's delights because of lack of vim and vigor? Then use my

Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

The same Wonder-Workers, advertised in the same papers, and sold by the same man from the same place for 8 years, during which scores of medical frauds have busted or gone to jail. My Wonder-Workers do not contain any poison, and they do not excite. They build up, strengthen, cure. Their use, one tablet at a dose, three times a day, cured over 600,000 cases of Weak Back, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele, Low Vitality, Weak Organs, Nervous Debility, Lost Ambition and Kidney and Bladder Troubles in Men of All Ages during the last 8 years easier, quicker and cheaper than they could have been cured in any other way; and on my honor as a man I tell you that you can be a man of vim and vigor if you, too, use

Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

Be a strong, peerless, fearless, nervy, manly man, and hold high carnival with perfect health. The price is **Only One Dollar** per box, always cash with order, by ex. at your expense, or **$1.15** by mail in plain, sealed package prepaid. If you order please mention this paper. I give men a square deal and am your friend.

GEO. S. BECK, 18 Main St., Springfield, O.

CHEESE DUMMY IN CELL

That Is Why Gershuni Got Away.

Friends of Dangerous Terrorist Contrived His Escape and Covered It Cleverly.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—Gregory Gershuni, whom the Russian government considered its most important political prisoner, and who is now living tranquilly in Nagasaki, Japan, owes his freedom principally to a dummy of green cheese.

In the snowy, secluded valley of Okatui, near the Mongolian frontier of Siberia, is one of the most dreaded convict prisons, built so as to be practically adapted for the political prisoners who are prone to attempt escapes. It was there that Gershuni, who had been the moving spirit and organizer of the revolutionary section, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. He had scarcely arrived at Akaturi when his comrades began to contrive his escape.

An opportunity presented itself in a little building serving as provision stores. The convicts do their own cooking, and have, therefore, to go frequently to this building, of course always under the eye of warders and soldiers. To be able to dig unnoticed a tunnel in this place big enough to allow a human body to pass, and to do all this by snatches, carrying away handfuls of the earth and concealing the hole itself for a long time, seems, indeed, a superhuman task. But it was accomplished.

The next task was how to get Gershuni from his cell to the storehouse and leave him there for the night, as naturally it was only under cover of darkness that he could venture upon his perilous enterprise. His comrades had frequently to move to the storehouses barrels or sacks of potatoes, flour, and other provisions, so at a favorable opportunity Gershuni was smuggled into the storehouse in one of such barrels before the eyes of the unsuspecting warder, and left there for the night.

The next precautionary step was the most difficult of all—namely, how to conceal the absence of the fugitive from his cell, seeing that a little window in the door of the latter always allowed a warder to look in at any moment, day or night, and to see whether all was right inside. Gershuni was, of course, instructive to keep the authorities in ignorance of the escape as long as possible, so as to give the fugitive time enough to reach his friends and hide himself in security.

Fortunately Gershuni was not kept in solitary confinement, but in the company of other convicts in the same cell. One of these, evidently a born artist-sculptor, got hold of cheese sufficient to make a human bust, and this he managed to shape well enough into resemblance of the head and face of Gershuni.

Russian political prisoners, when together, are wont to spend their leisure in loud and heated debates on various topics of philosophy, politics, religion, science, and literature, and the prison authorities are only too happy to leave them alone to debate and shout themselves hoarse to their hearts' desire, instead of breaking out in dangerous mutinies.

Thus Gershuni's bust, now made up as a kind of ventriloquist dummy, was addressed and spoken to by the convicts in vehement, debating tones, whenever a warder's steps were heard approaching the door. The watchman, looking through the little window, and seeing all were present, contentedly passed on, and thus a good deal of time elapsed before the discovery of the daring escape was finally made, but not before Gershuni was already in safe hiding.

The police department in St. Petersburg, on learing of this escape, immediate wired to all governors, heads of the gendarmerie, rural chiefs, frontier guards, etc., giving a full description of the fugitive with his characteristic slight lameness, and shortly received reports from four places of the simultaneous capture of four Gershunis, the real Gershuni being at this time already comfortably ensconced in a house in Nagasaki.

RUEF TAKING CASE UP

Takes Writ of Error to U. S. Supreme Court.

San Francisco, March 5.—Abraham Ruef, indicted for extortion, caused his bondsmen to surrender him to the sheriff yesterday, and then went before Superior Judge Hebbard with an application for a temporary writ of habeas corpus in the matter of five felony counts returned against him by the grand jury. The writ was granted and made returnable in the afternoon. Judge Hebbard then denied the writ and remanded Ruef to the custody of the sheriff, but granted the defendant's application for a writ of error.

Judge Hebbard fixed new bonds in the total sum of $50,000, and they were at once furnished. This done, Ruef's attorney's made application to the United States supreme court, through the clerk of the United States circuit court, for a permanent writ of error. The necessary preliminary papers were issued by the circuit court clerk, and Ruef now has 60 days, or until May 2, in which to prepare the record on appeal and forward it to Washington.

Ruef bases his appeal to the highest court in the land on the constitutional contention, already denied by Superior Judges Dunne and Hebbard in district proceedings, that one of the members of the grand jury which indicted him was disqualified as a grand juror because he had served as a petit juror the preceding year, and that therefore the indictments are technically void.

SILVER SERVICE TO SHAW

Associates in Department Give Handsome Memorial.

Washington, March 5.—After the close of the treasury department yesterday afternoon some twenty-five of the high officials of the department called on the retiring secretary, Mr. Shaw, at the Arlington hotel, and presented him a large mahogany case containing two dozen handsome silver service table plates on the back of which were engraved these words: "Presented to the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, formerly secretary of the treasury, by some associated with him in official work, in pleasant memory of a friendship that enriches the donors. March the 4th, nineteen hundred and seven."

Mr. Yerkes, the commissioner of internal revenue, made the presentation speech.

CONGRESS UNCHRISTIAN.

Philadelphia, March 5.—The action of congress in holding a session on Sunday was declared unchristian by the Methodist Episcopal ministers of Philadelphia at their weekly meeting yesterday. A resolution of protest was adopted and was ordered sent to every member of the Pennsylvania delegation.

MRS. EDDY INCOMPETENT

Son Applies for Receiver for Her Property.

Trustees in Boston and Those Near to Her in Concord Defendants.

Concord, N. H., March 2.—A bill in equity to secure an accounting of the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, was filed in the superior court for Merrimac county yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, of Deadwood, S. D., and his daughter, Miss Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker, of Bangor, Maine, nephew and "next friend" of Mrs. Eddy. The bill is directed against Alfred Farlow and other trustees of the Christian Science church in Boston, and Calvin A. Frye, Mrs. Eddy's secretary; Lewis C. Strang, her assistant secretary, and Herman S. Herring, first reader of the church in Concord.

Besides demanding an accounting of all transactions in connection with Mrs. Eddy's affairs, the bill asks for restitution in case any wrongdoing appears; for an injunction during litigation against interference with her property and business, and for a receiver.

In a statement issued last night by Former United States Senator W. E. Chandler, special counsel in the action, it is declared that Mr. Glover is actuated in no spirit of disrespect to his mother, but believes that the proceeding is in her real interest. Mr. Glover says that the action is not directed against the religion of the Christian Scientists. The statement further declares that Mr. Glover had thought his mother was growing too feeble in body and mind to attend to important business matters, but that for a long time he was unable to confirm this suspicion, because those immediately about her seemed unwilling to allow even her nearest relatives to have an interview long enough to reveal her actual condition.

Early in January, it is stated, Mr. Glover during a visit to Concord was enabled to talk with his mother for three-quarters of an hour, and, as a result, after due consideration he decided upon the present action "as an imperative duty too long neglected."

The action is returnable at the April term of the Merrimac county superior court which assembles on the first Tuesday of the month. It is directed against Calvin A. Frye, secretary, and Lewis C. Strang, assistant secretary, of Concord; Alfred Farlow, Irving C. Tomlinson, Ira O. Knapp, W. H. Johnson and Jos. Armstrong, all of Boston; Stephen A. Chase, of Fall River, as directors of the Christian Science church, and Herman S. Herring, first reader of the church in Concord.

Specifically, the bill alleges that the nominal plaintiff, Mrs. Eddy, who sues "by her next friend," is, and for a long time has been incompetent to do business or to understand transactions conducted in her name in connection with her property.

The next allegation is that the defendants have possessed themselves of her person and property and have carried on her business.

It is also alleged that having done this, knowing of her infirmity, they have become trustees for her of all her property which has come into her possession, and are bound to give account thereof and of all their transactions in her name.

It is further alleged that there is reason to fear that the defendants wrongfully converted some of her property to their own use, and that there are particular transactions of which an account should be given.

John W. Kelly, of Portsmouth, and the firm of Martin & Howe, of Concord, appear as counsel in the case for the plaintiff, with former Senator Chandler acting as special counsel.

Mr. Glover is a son of Mrs. Eddy by her first husband. He is not now in New Hampshire, and it is understood that he and his daughter have returned to their home in Deadwood.

G. W. Baker is a son of Mrs. Eddy's brother, the late George Sullivan Baker, and is her only surviving nephew.

Frank S. Streeter, personal counsel for Mrs. Eddy, gave out the following statement last night:

"My attention was first called to these proceedings about 5 o'clock this afternoon. I have not since conferred with Mrs. Eddy. Within two weeks she has consulted me several times on business matters of importance. Her capacity to manage her business and other affairs which she is interested in cannot be questioned.

"When the things she has done in behalf of her son and her four grandchildren shall be known, they and their counsel cannot fail to deeply regret their present action and the publicity they have given it."

Mr. Streeter declined to give any idea as to the course to be taken in relation to the present proceedings, but he said the action would in no way interfere with the various activities of the Christian Science church.

GLOVER EXPLAINS HIS SUIT.

Says It Is Brought to Protect Mrs. Eddy.

Deadwood, S. D., March 2.—When shown the dispatch regarding the suit filed in Concord, N. H., George C. Glover, son of Mrs. Eddy, said:

"This suit was brought in the spirit of the greatest kindness and respect to mother, and is not a reflection upon either her or the Christian Science religion. When I visited mother at Concord in January, I soon found that her mental faculties were so impaired that she could not attend to financial affairs or give any intelligent direction to any business of hers which might be of importance. All of her business is necessarily conducted by persons surrounding her at Concord and in charge of affairs at Boston. They are under no real responsibility to her for what they are doing. I felt it my duty as her son, to take action for her protection and that of her property."

DIED AT 106.

Claremont, N. H., March 1.—William Welsh, believed to be the oldest citizen of New Hampshire, the oldest member of the G. A. R., and the oldest Mason in the United States, died yesterday at the home of his son in East Lempster. Mr. Welsh was 106 years old on March 29 last.

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THE MARKETS.

The Grain Market.

Toledo, O., March 5.—Wheat developed considerable strength today, all the options opening above yesterday's close but cash, which was unchanged at 76¼c. During the early part of the session, cash and May gained ¼c. The other months remained at the opening figures. Covering by shorts was the only reason given for the rather unexpected rally. Cash opened at 76¼c and shortly after went up to 76½c. May was up ⅛c, at 78⅝c, and soon forged ahead to 79c; July was ¼c higher, at 79¼c, but held to this quotation consistently. The distant month was also up ⅛c, at 79¼c. This price was held practically all morning. Liverpool closed unchanged to ¼d lower, showing something of a gain over yesterday.

Numerous damage reports on wheat came in from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. This news was accompanied by buying orders from many country dealers. July wheat was sold freely by the northwest today and appeared relatively weaker than May. Broomhall's weekly summary states that the wheat outlook in France, Roumania, Bulgaria, Italy and Spain is favorable. Spring sowing has started in Germany, where some damage from winter kill is reported. Although the Russian outlook in the whole is favorable, there are complaints of damage in the southwest. Cold weather is reported from the Hungarian wheat belt. Primary receipts of wheat were less than last week and greater than one year ago. The shipments exceeded last week and last year considerably. Bradstreet's world available supply of wheat shows an increase of 5,300,000 bushels over an increase of 300,000 bushels last week and 4,331,000 bushels last year. Wheat closed as follows: Cash, 76¾c; May, 79c; July, 79¼c, and September, 79¼c.

Corn was quite firm. Comparatively warm weather, which is not favorable to corn in storage, is given as one of the bullish factors. Scalpers were the leading sellers of corn, while commission houses bought heavily. Cash opened at 45¾c, yesterday's close, and held on quite firmly during the morning. May was unchanged at 47¼c, and later advanced to 47½c. July was ⅛c up, at 47½c. The distant month was unchanged at 48c and did not vary during the early hours.

The coarse grains recovered practically all of yesterday's loss and appeared firm with small offerings. Big western dealers bought heavily of May corn, as primary receipts were nearly twice as heavy as last year, but not quite as large as last week. The shipment exceeded last week and last year by a small margin. Snow's report says that the farm reserve of corn is 1,210,000,000 bushels, the largest on record. Last year the farm reserve was 1,077,000,000 bushels. Cash corn closed at 46c, May at 47⅛c, July at 47⅝c and September at 48⅛c.

Oats showed surprising firmness after yesterday's slump. Covering by shorts was the cause. Cash was unchanged at 43c. Opening at 41⅝c, yesterday's close, May soon advanced to 41⅞c. July advanced from 37⅝c to 37¾c. This distant month was ⅝c off, but showed strength by climbing up to 32⅞c in the early trading.

Oats continued firm all through the session. The world's available supply according to Bradstreets shows a decrease of 1,344,000 bushels, compared to an increase of 293,000 bushels last week and a decrease of 1,324,000 last year. Prices advanced during the last part of the session, and the finals with the exception of September were higher than yesterday. The closes were as follows: Cash, 43½c; May, 42c; July, 33¼c and September, 33c.

Clover seed started with considerable strength, but there were no material gains with the exception of April during the early trading. Cash and March opened unchanged at $8.35. From $8.05, the opening figure, April went up to $8.07½.

The even tone continued and the closes were unchanged with the exception of April and October, the former being down 2½c and the latter up 5c, at $6.80.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mar.5.	Mar.4.
Wheat—					
Cash	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	76¼
May	78⅜	79	78⅜	79	78⅝
July	79¼	79⅜	79¼	79¼	79⅛
Sept.	79¼	79⅜	79¼	79¼	79⅛
Corn—					
Cash	45¾	46	45¾	46	45¾
May	47½	47½	47¼	47½	47¼
July	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝	47⅜
Sept.	48	48¼	48	48⅛	48
Oats—					
Cash	43	43½	43	43½	43
May	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	41⅝
July	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	38¼	37⅜
Sept.	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	33
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.35	....	....	8.35	8.35
March	8.3-	....	....	8.35	8.35
April	8.05	8.05	8.02½	8.02½	8.05
Oct	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.80	6.75
Rye—					
No. 1	....	....	....	73	73
No. 2	....	....	....	70	70
No. 3	....	....	....	68	68
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	2.20	2.20
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.65	7.65
March	....	....	....	7.65	7.65

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	75⅝	76½	75½	76	75⅝
July	76⅝	77⅜	76½	77	76⅝
Sept	76⅝	77⅜	76½	76⅞	76⅝
Dec	78⅛	....	....	78⅛	78⅛
Corn—					
May	46½	47	46⅜	46⅝	46½
July	46	46½	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
Sept	46¼	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	46¼
Dec	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44½	44⅞
Oats—					
May	40⅜	41½	40⅜	41¼	40⅜
July	35⅜	36⅝	35¼	36⅛	35⅝
Sept	31⅜	32¼	31⅜	32⅛	31⅜

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	83½	84½	83½	83⅞	83½
July	83½	84	83½	83⅞	83½
Corn—					
May	53⅜	54	53¾	53¾	53¾
July	53	53⅝	53	53¼	53

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	75	75⅝	75	75¼	74⅞
July	74⅜	75¼	74⅜	75	75⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	77⅜	77
July	....	....	....	78⅝	78¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	78⅞	78½
July	....	....	....	79⅝	79½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	16.20	16.25	16.12	16.32	16.12
July	16.37	16.55	16.30	16.55	16.32
Lard—					
May	9.45	9.62	9.45	9.60	9.45
July	9.50	9.60	9.50	9.60	9.47
Sept.	9.60	9.70	9.60	9.70	9.57
Ribs—					
May	8.92	9.02	8.90	9.00	8.85
July	9.05	9.15	9.00	9.12	8.95
Sept.	9.05	9.17	9.05	9.17	9.00

Cotton.

New York, March 5.—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 1 to 5 points in response to lower cables and after increasing the loss a point or two on some positions right after the call, rallied on a renewal of aggressive bull support and covering, together with some fresh buying through wire and commission houses which may have been promoted by a bullish private crop report issued today. Prices sold at a new high level for the movement on the bulge with May touching 9.99c for July. Spot, quiet; middling uplands, 11.35c; middling gulf, 11.60c. Estimated receipts at the ports today, 30,000 bales, against 42,532 last week and 33,204 last year. For the week, 170,000 bales, against 187,781 last week and 105,434 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 5,768 bales, against 10,908 last year and at Houston, 12,503 bales, against 6,827 last year.

Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, March 5.—Hog receipts were light today and the market 5c higher. The demand was good, causing a firm market. Hogs were readily taken by local packers at the quotations. The supply was light. Two cars of cattle were received. The market was steady.

Western hog receipts: Chicago 15,000; estimated 20,000; left over 5,389; Omaha 8,500, Kansas City 15,000.

Toledo stock quotations:

Hogs—Selected heavies, average 200 to 250 lbs., $7.15@7.20; mediums, $7.15@7.20; Yorkers, $7.15@7.20; good mixed, 150 lbs. and up, $7.10@7.15; bulk of sales, $7.20; pigs, $7.10@7.20; stags and roughs, $4.50@6.50.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $5.00@5.50; good to choice, $4.75@5.00; good fats, 1,050 and 1,250 lbs., $4.00@5.00; fair to good, 900 to 1,000 lbs., $3.75@4.50; common to light steers, $3.00@3.65; choice fat cows, $3.25@3.65; fair to good cows, $2.65@3.15; common cows, $2.25@2.50; tanners and cutters, $1.25@2.00; prime export bulls, $3.50@4.00; good butcher bulls, $3.25; fair to good bolognas, $3.25@3.50; common, $2.50@3.00; choice fat heifers, $3.50@4.00; fair to good heifers, $3.25@3.75; common and light heifers, $2.50@3.00; good to choice feeders, $4.00@4.35; fair to good feeders, $3.50@3.75; stockers, good to choice, $3.00@3.75; stockers, common to fair, $2.50@2.85; milkers and springers, $20.00@50.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $8.00@8.50; fair to good, $7.00@8.00; common to light, $5.00@7.00; heavy and fed, $4.00@5.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.00@5.25; good to choice mixed, $4.25@4.75; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; culls and common, $2.00@3.50; yearlings, $5.00@6.00; spring lambs, $7.00@7.35.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 5.—(Swope's special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 10 cars; market slow. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market slow; heavy, $7.30; Yorkers, $7.30@7.35; pigs, $7.40. Sheep—Receipts, 20 cars; market strong; best lambs, $7.75@7.80; wethers, $6.00; mixed sheep, $5.50; culls, $2.00@4.00; yearlings, $6.50@6.75. Calves lower at $5.00@8.50.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., March 5.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; heavy, $7.30; medium and heavy Yorkers and light Yorkers, $7.40; pigs, $7.35@7.40. Sheep, $4.75@5.90; lambs, $5.00@7.75. Calves, $5.00@8.50.

Chicago, March 5.—Cattle—Estimated receipts, 3,000 head; market steady; beeves, $4.25@6.85; cows and heifers, $1.75@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.90; Texans, $4.00@4.75; calves, $6.00@7.50. Hogs—Estimated receipts, 15,000 head; market strong to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $6.80@7.00; good heavy, $6.90@7.00; rough heavy, $6.80@6.87½; light, $6.80@6.97½; pigs, $6.10@6.75; bulk of sales, $6.90@6.97½. Sheep—Estimated receipts, 12,000 head; market strong; sheep, $3.75@5.65; lambs, $4.75@7.50.

U. S. Yards, Cleveland, O., March 5.—(Special report to The Blade from Bower & Bower.)—Hogs, receipts 20 cars; market higher. All grades, $7.25, closing steady. Best lambs, $7.60; calves steady. Cattle strong.

Money and Stocks.

New York, March 5.—(Wall Street.)—Stocks were thrown over freely in the opening dealings and prices broke, in some cases widely. Delaware & Hudson was down 3 points, Canadian Pacific, Atchison and Louisville & Nashville 1½, Northwestern 1¾ and Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio, Great Northern Ore Certificates, Brooklyn Transit, Manhattan, Pressed Steel Car and Colorado Fuel a point. Wells Fargo sold at a decline of 10 points. Some support was manifest for the Hill stocks, Northern Pacific rising 2¾ and Great Northern pfd. 2. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie reacted 1½ and Reading was lifted a point. After the first sales support was of some effect also in the general list.

Stocks were purchased heavily when the rally got in full swing, the buyers comprising largely the short interest uncovered after yesterday's selling. As a result the opening losses were practically made up and a number of stocks were lifted materially above last night's closing. Some nervousness developed later and there were signs of weakness in spots, but the general list was held. The activity subsided to a large extent. The Hill stocks were very strong, Great Northern pfd. rising 4, Northern Pacific 3⅛, and Great Northern Ore Certificates 1½. Other gains over last night were Interborough-Metropolitan pfd. 1, Reading, Anaconda and American Ice 1½, Southern Railway pfd. and American Car 1¼ and St. Paul, New York Central, Erie 2nd pfd., Wheeling & Lake Erie and Consolidated Gas 1. Cleveland, C., C. & St. Louis sold at a decline of five and Brooklyn Union Gas 5¾.

Prices crept upwards on diminished dealings until a drive against Atchison carried that stock down 2¼. The general list was unsettled, but did not become markedly weak. A subsequent rally carried Reading up 2 points, Great Northern pfd. rose 5¼, Erie First pfd. 1⅜ and Kansas & Texas, Atlantic Coast line and American Smelting about a point. Bonds were irregular at noon.

The noon hour was devoid of feature until a few minutes before one o'clock when the heavy unloading of Atchison commenced to affect the general list. A few stocks reacted to a parity with the early lowest and the whole list receded sharply from the recovery. Atchison showed a loss of 3, Brooklyn Transit 2 and the Southern Railway stocks 1½. Rock Island pfd. was up 3¾, General Electric 1½, Colorado & Southern 1.

New York Stock Market.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Agco. com	69½	69¾	68¼	68¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	129	129¾	127¼	127⅝
Atchison	93¼	93½	93¼	94¼
Am. Car & F. Co	42¼	43½	41½	41½
Anaconda	70¾	72	69	69¾
Amal. Copper	107⅜	108¾	105⅝	106¼
Am. Smelters	134⅜	136⅜	132⅞	133
Am. Woolen Co	30¼	30¾	30	30
Alton com	18½	18⅝	18	18
Am. Fy. pfd	8	8	8	8
Balt. & Ohio	107⅞	108¼	106¼	107
B'lyn R. Trans	63½	64⅜	61¼	62¼
Chicago G. W.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14½
Canadian Pacific	179	180¼	178	178¾
Colorado Fuel	41½	42½	39¾	40¼
Ches. & Ohio	48	48⅜	47¼	47¼
Del. & Hudson	198	200¼	197	198
Distillers Sec	74	74	72¼	72¾
Erie com	32	32½	31⅝	31¾
Erie 1st pfd	64¼	65⅝	64¼	64¾
Erie 2nd pfd	55⅝	55⅝	55	55
Ill. Central	154	154	153	153
K. C. Sou. com	27	28	27	27½
K. C. Sou. pfd	57	57	55	55
Louis. & Nash	124	125	122½	122½
Manhattan	140	140	139	139½
Mex. Central	21¾	22½	21¾	22¼
Missouri Pacific	77½	78	76⅛	76½
M., K. & T. com	41¾	42½	40¾	41
M., K. & T. pfd	69	69	69	69
North Am. Co	78	78	77¼	77¼
N. Y. Central	121¾	123¼	121¼	122¼
N. & W. com	83	83¼	82⅝	82⅞
Ont. & Western	41⅞	42	41½	42¾
Penn. Ry.	126⅜	127⅝	126⅜	127
Pacific Mail	30	30	29	29
People's Gas Co	92	92	91	91½
Reading com	113¾	115⅞	113¼	114⅝
Rock Island	23½	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝
Rock Island pfd	52½	55¾	52½	53
Rep. I. & S. Co	30	30½	27½	28
Rep. Pref.	96¼	96¾	96	96
Ry. Steel Spgs.	50	50⅝	50	50
So. Ry.	24⅝	25	23½	24¼
So. Ry. pfd.	75	75	74	74
St. Paul	141¾	143½	141	142¼
Southern Pacific	87¼	88	84⅜	85¼
Texas Pacific	31	31¼	30¼	30½
Union Pacific	166	167½	164⅜	165½
U. S. Steel	42	42⅜	41¼	41⅝
U. S. Steel pfd	102¼	102⅜	102½	101